

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

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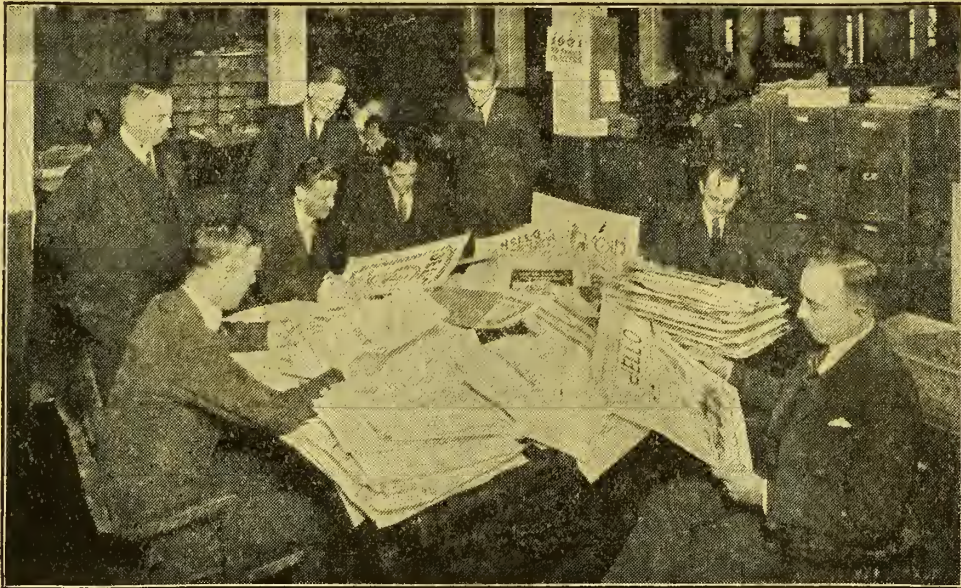
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Price \$2 the year.



Speckled Beauties

Announcement of Winners in **JELL-O** Advertising Contest



COMMITTEE OF JUDGES

Mr. Frank J. Reynolds, Chairman, President
Albert Frank & Co., 14 Stone St., New York.

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Mr. H. O. Clayberger, Hearst's Magazine.

Mr. H. Tyler Kay, Advertising Manager
Madison Tire & Rubber Company.

Mr. J. D. Holmes, American Express Co.

AWARDS

1st Prize: \$200.00

Mrs. Gladys Bigham,
131 Salem Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

2d Prize: \$100.00

Mrs. Jeannette Sauer,
610 West 191st St., New York City.

3d Prize: \$50.00

Miss Dorothy Varian,
Irvington, N. J.

4th Prize: \$50.00

Joseph E. Hamilton,
16 West B'way, Port Chester, N. Y.

5th Prize: \$25.00

Goss Karl Black,
Argos, Ind.

6th Prize: \$25.00

W. Kennard Zucker,
137 Shepard St., Rochester, N. Y.

7th Prize: \$25.00

L. H. Winters,
31 Ord Street, San Francisco, Cal.

8th Prize: \$25.00

Fairbairn Smith,
720 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

ON March 11 we announced an advertising contest open to readers of the American Legion Weekly. By April 15, the closing date, 1685 entries were made. On May 5 the committee of judges selected by the American Legion Post 209, of New York City, met and passed upon material submitted. Their awards are published in the column at the left. Our congratulations to the winners and our cordial appreciation to all our friends who submitted drawings and ideas.

THE GENESEE PURE FOOD COMPANY

Le Roy, N. Y.

Bridgeburg, Ont.

"America's Most Famous Dessert"

\$20,000

Within the past few weeks I have paid \$20,000 to Legion Men. Many of them are earning ten dollars for a day's work. The records below show how Legion Men and others have made a success of this splendid work. I offer to any Legion Man a special proposition that will enable him to get started without investing a penny and without a bit of delay. Read the records and then mail the coupon.



Howard Davis of Ohio has made a start by earning \$285 a month during his spare time.



Albert J. Collins made a net profit of \$46.50 for fifteen hours' work. He made \$10.50 in two hours. He says, "I don't know where a fellow can find a better job than representing the Comer Mfg. Co."



George Garon of Massachusetts writes: "Yesterday morning I started on the new job and in the evening found I had made \$40 profit. I think that's a pretty good start. I am in body and soul to reach the thousand dollar mark before this month is out."

Notice

The Comer Manufacturing Company is the largest business of its kind in the world. Any man who becomes a representative is assured of fair, square, honest treatment and will have reason to be proud of his connection with the company.

Do You Want \$200 a Week?

The Amazing Story of Carl A. Rowe and How His Income Jumped from \$200 to \$1000 a Month

My name is Rowe—Carl Rowe. I live in a small city in New York State.

I am going to tell you an amazing story about myself. It may seem too strange to believe, but you can easily verify everything I have to say.

Two years ago I was a baker. I was struggling along, trying to make the money in my pay envelope meet the increasing expenses of our family. There was no prospect for the future.

Today, just two years later, I am a successful business man. I have plenty of money for all the things we need and want. Last month I made \$876 during my spare time, and was able to put \$200 a week in my savings account.

And I'm going to tell you how it happened.

Please remember that two years ago I had no surplus cash. I was in the same fix as nine out of ten other men. Expenses were constantly mounting, and my salary, although it had increased, could not keep pace with the cost of living. My wife had to do without things that I knew she ought to have. We wanted an automobile, but we couldn't afford it. We wanted to buy our own home, but couldn't afford that.

It made me almost desperate to think of what might happen if I became sick or lost my job. I worried about it, and so did my wife. We were living from hand to mouth, and we didn't know what calamity and hardship might be lurking just around the corner.

And yet—today—I own our nine-room house. I have an automobile. I have money for books, the theater, or any other pleasures that I may want. I have the cash today to educate my son and send him through college.

Here is how it happened. One day in glancing through a magazine I read an advertisement. The advertisement said that any man could make from a hundred to three hundred dollars a month during his spare time.

I didn't believe it. I knew that I worked hard eight hours a day for \$50.00 a week, and I figured that no man could make that much during a couple of hours a day spare time.

But as I read that ad I found that it pointed to men who had made that much and more. In the last paragraph the advertiser offered to send a book without cost. I still doubted. But I thought it was worth a two-cent stamp, so I tore out the coupon and put it in my pocket, and the next day on my way home from work I mailed it.

When I look back to that day and realize how close I came to passing up that ad, it sends cold chills down my spine. If the book

had cost me a thousand dollars instead of a two-cent stamp, it would still have been cheap. All that I have today—an automobile, my home, an established business, a contented family—all these are due to the things I learned by reading that little eight-page booklet.

There is no secret to my success. I have succeeded, beyond any dream I may have had three years ago, and I consider myself an average man. I believe that I would be criminally selfish if I did not tell other people how I made my success.

All the work I have done has been pleasant and easy, and withal, amazingly simple. I am the representative in this territory for a raincoat manufacturer. The booklet that I read was one issued by that company. It tells any man or woman just what it told me. It offers to anyone the same opportunity that was offered to me. It will give to anyone the same success that it has brought to me.

The Comer Manufacturing Company are one of the largest manufacturers of high-grade rain coats in America; but they do not sell through stores. They sell their coats through local representatives. The local rep-

resentative does not have to buy a stock—he does not have to invest any money. All he does is take orders from Comer customers and he gets his profit the same day the order is taken. Fully half of my customers come to my house to give me their orders.

My business is growing bigger every month. I don't know how great it will grow, but there are very few business men in this city whose net profit is greater than mine, and I can see only unlimited opportunity in the future.

* * * * *

If you are interested in increasing your income from \$100 to \$1,000 a month and can devote all your time or only an hour or so a day to this same proposition in your territory, write at once to The Comer Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio. They have a special offer for Legion Men only. They will send you, without any preliminary correspondence or red tape, a complete selling outfit with full instructions, samples, style book, order book and everything you need to get started. Sign and mail the coupon now and in less than a week you can be making more money than you ever believed possible.

Mail This Coupon at Once

The Comer Mfg. Co., Dept. F-415, Dayton, Ohio

I am a Legion Man and want to start as a Comer representative. Please send me, without any expense or obligation to me, complete outfit and instructions.

Name.....

Address.....

.....



Autocar

Wherever there's a road

You and the Constitution

The Protecting Hand of our Forefathers Preserves Inherent Rights and Forbids Legal Tyranny

By Everett Kimball

Author of "The National Government"

THIS Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.—ARTICLE VI. of the Constitution of the United States.

As a boy, did you ever raid an apple orchard and have the angry owner cry, "Get out. I'll have the law on ye"? In those words, the farmer invoked a far-reaching and fundamental principle, the right to law.

The Constitution of the United States does many things. It defines the relations between the states and the national government. It erects a framework for the national government. It establishes individual rights for every citizen of the United States. Some of these rights are guaranteed against national invasion. For example, Congress shall grant no title of nobility, pass no law limiting the freedom of speech or press.

Others of these rights are guaranteed against state invasion. For example, no state shall make anything but gold or silver legal tender, no state shall pass any law violating the obligation of contracts.

Some of these rights are guaranteed against both national and state invasion. The most explicit and far-reaching clauses declare that neither Congress nor any state may deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

The first right to be considered is the right to law. When the farmer cried, "I'll have the law on ye," he probably meant that he would invoke the state law against trespass or the law against larceny. The underlying principle, however, is far broader. Back in the Middle Ages, every man carried his own law with him. There was a law for this tribe and another for that; one law for the peasant, another for the noble.

The great work of the early kings of England was to iron out these differences and to establish one single system, the Law of the Land. Even after that, it was possible for a man to be without the law, that is an outlaw, unprotected by the Law of the Land. Such a person might be killed and no legal punishment meted out to his slayer.

The property of an outlaw might be seized by anyone.

For persons within the Law of the Land, however, the law provided protection and a remedy for every injury. To such an extent did this theory apply that the lawyers used to say, "Where there is no remedy, there is no wrong." That means two things. That whenever we have suffered in our persons or our property, we may go to law and get redress. "I'll have the law on ye" meant something very real to that angry farmer. The phrase also means that unless the law provides us with a remedy, which is usually money damages, the law considers that we have suffered no wrong. Law is supposed to be fixed and unchangeable. But new rights, new kinds of properties, new wrongs arise, for which the old law provides no adequate remedy. Hence, the state legislatures and Congress are constantly passing laws to protect you and me, that is, to give us the remedy when our rights are infringed.

"I'll have the law on ye" means not only that we may protect our property against the trespasser and get damages for a wrong, but that we may protect our persons and our property against the agents of the state. Let a policeman arrest you without authority. You can have the law on him and get damages for assault. Let a tax collector take your property. You can sue him in the court. And if you win you recover what he has taken, perhaps with damages. The law you invoke is the Law of the Land and applies to rich and poor alike, to the private citizen and the official. No one is above the law.

In the United States, the law we invoke is the law we make. The Declaration of Independence declared that all just government proceeds from the consent of the governed. Although the Declaration of Independence is not law, many of its principles are found in our Consti-

tution which is the supreme Law of the Land.

Where do we find the guarantee that the law we live under shall be the law we ourselves have made? The Constitution guarantees to every state a Republican form of government. Whatever else that may mean, at least it means a government in which the people choose their officers and make their laws. They generally may make them by their legislatures, but they may use a more direct method—the initiative and referendum. The Constitution itself is the work of the people. What says the preamble? "We, the people of the United States . . . do ordain and establish this Constitution."

The people, acting through the Convention of 1787 and conventions called in the various states, made and ratified the Constitution. We, the people, acting through Congress and the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, may alter the Constitution. We did, when we ratified the Eighteenth Amendment. The law we invoke is thus the law we make. We, the people, are sovereign. We protect ourselves. We govern ourselves. We provide penalties for our own illegal acts.

A second right the Constitution gives us is the right to life. Life means something more than mere animal existence. Read what the Supreme Court says: "The provision equally prohibits the mutilation of the body by the ampu-

tation of an arm or a leg, or the putting out of an eye, or the destruction of any organ of the body through which the soul communicates with the outer world." We are thus protected, not simply against death, but in the possession of all our organs and senses.

Another and perhaps more frequently invoked right is the right of liberty. In the abstract sense of the word, liberty means freedom from restraint. It means that and even more in the



"I'll have the law on ye"



Back in the Middle Ages every man carried his own law with him

Constitution. That guarantee gives us freedom of movement and we may go wherever we please. It gives us freedom of thought and freedom of speech. It gives us the right to work. We can do whatever we please as long as in so doing we violate no law which we have made, no right of another's liberty.

Liberty means that we may not be imprisoned or fined or restrained in any way except by law. The law we make, moreover, must be enforced according to the principles of the Law of the Land. This takes us back to that wonderful document, the Great Charter, which the barons extorted from King John of England. By that document it was declared that "no free man shall be taken or imprisoned or dispossessed or outlawed or banished or in any way destroyed . . . except by the legal judgment of his peers or by the Law of the Land."

Let us take a case. Suppose a man is arrested for keeping alcoholic beverages in a safe deposit vault. The arrest deprives him of liberty. He can apply for bail, it being a bailable offense. If bail is refused, he is deprived of liberty contrary to the Law of the Land. Suppose he is tried and found guilty and the sentence is imprisonment. The Law of the Land guarantees him certain rights at trial, the right of counsel, the right to summon witnesses, and above all the right of jury.

But he is sentenced and claims that that section of the Volstead Act was unconstitutional. The case is appealed and finally reaches the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may decide, as it actually did, that a man might store alcoholic beverages in a safe deposit vault. Therefore, that section of the Volstead Act was not a Law of the Land and our friend is released.

Liberty means freedom to work, to work in any lawful calling. A book-maker, a bartender, a card sharp are not engaged in lawful callings. The law has now prohibited such occupations. But the law does allow and does protect the right of every person to work at any lawful calling. Literally, this means the open shop, and this is the attitude the Supreme Court has taken.

Once Congress tried to make it an offense to discharge an employee because of membership in a labor union.

not established without a struggle. The history of the struggle is written in a long conflict against slavery, serfdom, peonage, and other forms of compulsory labor. That liberty is protected by our Constitution. That is the liberty the Court had in mind in the sentences quoted above. With scrupulous fairness the Court applies this doctrine to union labor, non-union labor, and employers alike.

Some people may say that the individual laborer alone is not free and gets his freedom only through association with others. Indeed, Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court, in a dissenting opinion, implied as much. If you want criticism of the Supreme Court, read the dissenting opinions. But whatever we may think, the Law of the Land gives the same liberty to employer and employee alike. The one may work or not, the other may hire and fire.

A man has liberty to work, but women and children have not. Nor have all men the right to work at any trade or as long as they want. There are countless laws on our statute books which limit the hours at which women and children may work and the kind of occupations in which they may engage. There are laws on the statute books which require locomotive engineers to be tested for color-blindness, chauffeurs to pass examinations, and prohibit the employment of men in dangerous or unhealthy occupations beyond a certain length of time. The Law of the Land does not give complete liberty. But the liberty we enjoy is conditioned. We may not injure or endanger another.



Liberty to work means, of course, liberty not to work

The Court replied: "The right of a person to sell his labor upon such terms as he deems proper is, in its essence, the same as the right of the purchaser of labor to prescribe conditions upon which he will accept such labor from the person offering to sell it. So the right of the employee to quit the service of the employer, for whatever reason, is the same as the right of the employer, for whatever reason, to dispense with the services of such employee . . . In all such particulars the employer and employee have equality of right."

Liberty to work means, of course, liberty not to work. That liberty was

Nowadays the state is more and more careful lest we injure ourselves and so endanger the state.

Property is protected. Who is the greatest invader of your property? The tax collector. We spend our money as we please, sometimes foolishly, but we think we get something in return. The tax collector, however, reaches his hand into our pockets and whether we wish it or not takes out his share. Yet he is not a robber. The tax he collects is the tax we voted. We made the law which gave the tax gatherer the right to take our money. Our property is protected against even the tax gatherer by the laws we make.

Moreover, if we make a law contrary to the supreme law, that is the Constitution, we may stop the tax gatherer when he tries to collect the tax under that law. That was the meaning of the decision of the Supreme Court in 1895 when it practically declared that Congress could not levy an income tax. The only way we got our income tax was when we, the people, amended the Constitution.

But property means more than money. It means lands and real estate, cattle, horses, jewelry, motors, and such tangible things. It means, also, intangible things like the right to work. Neither Congress nor a state may deprive us of these rights except by the Law of the Land. Yet we know that it is illegal under certain circumstances to have a flask of whiskey, that it is illegal to possess certain drugs, that it is illegal to engage in certain occupations. Why? Because we, the people, have decided that these things are hurtful to ourselves or to others.

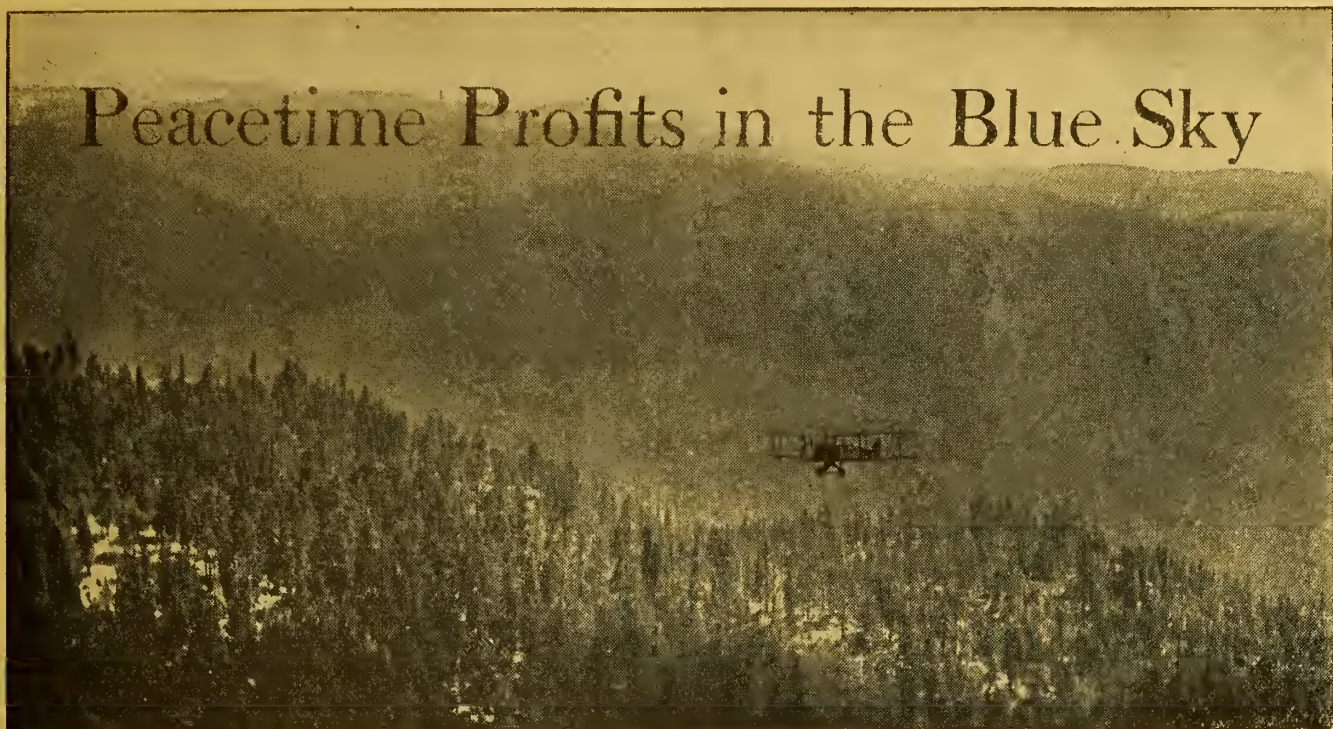
What guarantee, then, does the Constitution give us? This power of the state to limit us in our liberty and in our property is what lawyers call the police power. The courts have never succeeded in giving a complete definition to that phrase. Briefly it means that the state may pass laws in the interest of safety, health, and general welfare.

When the state of Oregon limited the hours at which women might work in public laundries, that was a police law and deprived women of some of their liberty to work and acquire property. When Virginia went "dry," and deprived the saloon keepers of their occupation, it limited the bartenders' right to work, but it was a police law for the health or safety or general welfare of the community. But you may say if the states may pass such laws may they not pass any law and thus deprive us all of the right to engage in any occupation or possess any property however innocent or beneficial? There is a limit.

"No state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law," are the words of the Constitution. What is due process? Due process means what the Supreme Court holds to be just and equitable. Due process means different things at different times. In 1905 it meant that New York could not limit the hours at which bakers could work. In 1917 the Court had seen a light and allowed the state of Oregon to limit the hours at which any laborer might work. Some call this judicial tyranny. It is no such thing. We protect our rights by

(Continued on page 15)

Peacetime Profits in the Blue Sky



Looking, not for the flame of German batteries this time, but for the smoke of forest fires

WE have seen that air power is dependent on two main considerations—a good air personnel and a supply of good flying material—that is, airplanes, airships, and their accessories. In order to advance the science of air navigation it is essential that continuous flying be maintained in each class of aviation.

At present, there is no trouble about flying in good weather, either by day or by night, up to the limit of the gasoline capacity of an airplane. Airplanes can be directed toward their airdrome by wireless telegraphy; they can be communicated with not only by wireless telegraphy but also by telephone, both from the ground to the airplane, from the airplane to the ground, and between airplanes.

Stabilizing instruments for maintaining the airplane in a horizontal position in clouds are improving greatly. For example, Lieutenant Van Zandt of the Army Air Service recently flew 230 miles through the clouds from Moundsville, West Virginia, to Washington, D. C., without losing control of his airplane or mistaking the direction in which he was flying. Heretofore, when an aviator has had to fly in thick clouds, it has been difficult for him to keep his machine under control, due to the lack of a horizon on which to level up the airplane wings. The plane would fall off on one wing or the other, stall or lose its speed, or even get completely out of control and spin. Now, however, with the example of Lieutenant Van Zandt as a criterion, we may safely claim that our instruments have been sufficiently developed for an aviator to navigate straight through clouds or fog.

Equipped with the new steel propellers, our airplanes are able to go through rain and hail storms without suffering serious damage. The ends of the propellers move at a speed of about 600 miles an hour, and if made of wood are quickly cut to pieces in flying

By William Mitchell

Brigadier General, Air Service

through rain, as, when rain-drops hit the propeller revolving at such a high speed they have almost the same effect as would bits of steel at a lower velocity. Wing structures can also be made of metal or other materials which will resist the action of the elements and means can be provided for protecting the pilot so that he can see sufficiently to navigate his plane. If the pilot's face is exposed to the unhindered blast of the air carrying rain, snow, or hail, the effect on him is almost the same as if he received a charge of buck-shot in the face, which, of course, greatly handicaps him in the management of his plane.

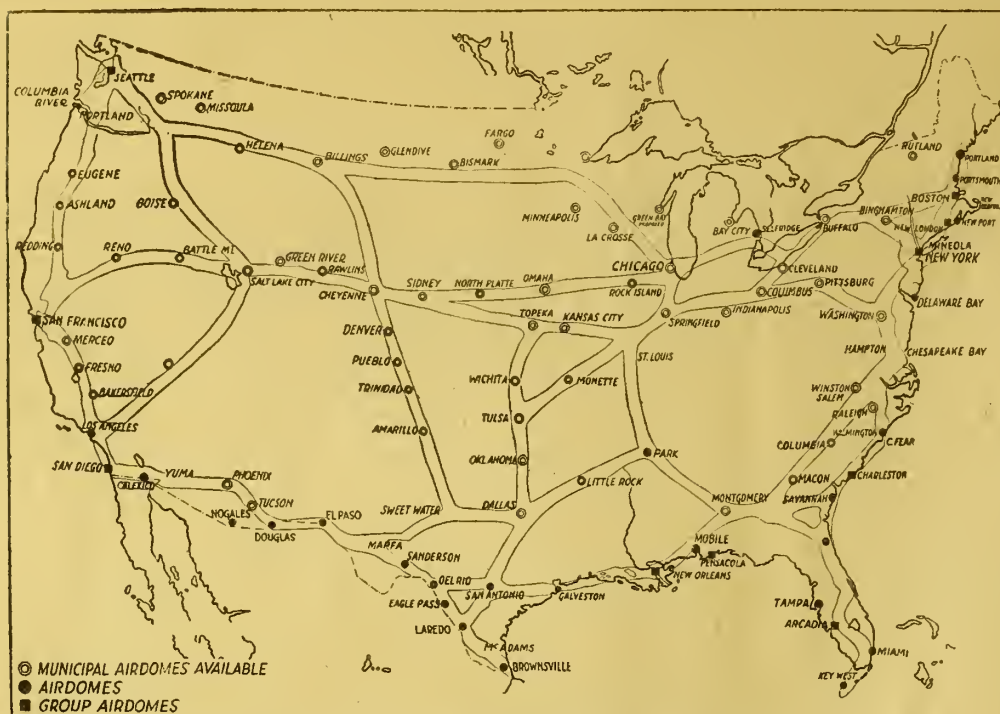
The only factor which remains to be solved is that of actually making an airplane landing in a fog which extends all the way down to the ground and is so dense that it can not be seen through. If there is a ceiling or a clear space of 200 feet above the ground a landing can be made, because the airplane can be brought over the airdrome by wireless telegraphy, and can be eased down to the ground very gradually. With less than 200 feet ceiling, however, a landing is made only at great risk, because the speed of the airplane can not be checked quickly enough to keep it from hitting the ground with too much velocity.

The elimination of fogs from airdromes is the most serious problem there is to solve and a great deal of work is being done to solve it. The experimental work done so far shows that a fog placed in an ordinary room, thirty or forty feet long and fifteen or twenty feet high, can be deposited without much trouble. Outdoors the problem is an entirely different matter and success has not yet attended efforts to meet it. So much progress has been

made along this line, however, that an eventual solution of the difficulty seems probable.

We must encourage continuous flying to the greatest extent possible in order to develop our methods of navigation. This flying, also, must be done in a manner which will bring the maximum returns to the Government. At present, more than ninety-five percent of all flying is essentially for the purpose of national defense and is supported by direct appropriations from the Government. Not all of this is military, for there are several other activities in which aviation pays the Government greatly on its investment. The Forest Patrol of the Army Air Service has actually saved the Government more money in one year than the total appropriation made for it. In mapping the country aeronautics is an unexcelled aid. With the proper organization of air units the whole United States could be mapped in three or four years, whereas, up to the present time, not more than forty percent of the area of the country has been covered.

A very important development of aerial photography has been entered into recently in connection with agriculture. Photographs taken of the land will show the nature of the soil, farms and all their details, roads, bridges, systems of drainage, telegraph and telephone lines, power lines, gas lines, forests, and scrub land, and will reveal plainly the value of each farm photographed and the results of the farmer's labor. Should these photographs be published, each farm could be compared with its neighbors. This system, of course, offers a highly scientific method of studying agriculture, and can be used to bring into cultivation much waste land that heretofore has been allowed to remain idle. It has been estimated that an airplane survey of the agricultural possibilities of the country would increase our agricultural



When transcontinental air expresses begin speeding cross-country they will follow the carefully planned airways indicated on this map

output by at least one-tenth of one percent and, as the value of our agricultural production last year amounted to \$19,000,000,000, a saving of one-tenth of one per cent would mean \$19,000,000 additional revenue each year.

Maps such as those mentioned could be used in the coal and gas industries of Pennsylvania. For instance, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, where a map is desirable in gas development work to show the roads, streams, railroads, farm lands, farm acreage, names of farmers and many other details, it would take three survey crews three years, at a cost of \$40,000, to make this map. An airplane could secure the base for this map in one week, at a cost of not more than \$3,000, or ten times more cheaply than it could be secured ordinarily.

It must be remembered that an airplane photograph is not merely a conglomeration of conventional signs used on a map, but is a real picture of the country as it actually exists. Such a photograph can be understood by anyone who is at all familiar with the country, and it will show details of the ground that cannot be brought out in any other way.

There is hardly a great activity in which we are engaged where the airplane cannot be used to advantage. It can be used, for instance, in architectural studies of buildings, or groups of buildings, to show their development at various stages, the influence of one building on surrounding buildings and the effect on city planning and improvement; in a study of river and harbor terminals; in the observation of river flows to determine the location of breakwater channels or other necessary improvements; in smoke nuisance investigations and, in fact, in any kind of enterprise where a survey from above is of aid.

What is more important, however, is to develop the airplane as a means of

transportation. The airplane stands unrivalled as a means of delivering its cargo at a terminal station in the air. For instance, when an aerial photograph is made, the airplane delivers the camera over the place of which views are to be taken. If another airplane or an object on the ground is to be attacked, it delivers its machine guns, its bombs, or its torpedoes over this locality and lets fly its missiles. When it comes to delivering cargo at a terminal station on the ground, however, the airplane enters into direct competition with means of transportation that have been developed on the ground from time immemorial. The operation of the airplane itself per pound-mile is very expensive, although this expense will be reduced gradually as more economical engines, fuel, and airplane structures are developed.

It is interesting, in this connection, to note the great advantages that aerial routes have over railroads as a commercial asset. The speed made on aerial routes is three or four times as great as that on rail routes while the cost of initial installation is much less. For instance, the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and its terminal in New York is said to have cost \$300,000,000; the great railroad terminal in Chicago half that sum, while the station in Washington alone cost \$30,000,000. Railroad tracks today cost close to \$100,000 a mile; just before the war, they cost about \$60,000 or \$70,000 a mile. Railroad road-beds have to be lengthened greatly to provide moderate grades for profitable operation. Railroads have to maintain their roadbeds at great expense, whereas, in the air, no such expense is necessary. The speed of installation is very much greater in the case of airways than is the case with railways.

It is estimated that few railways make money from passenger traffic, because man's desire is always to move

from place to place at the greatest possible speed. This factor alone forces the railways constantly to build improved equipment, better road-beds and bridges. The expense thus entailed is made up by an increase in freight rates and in other ways. Money is made in passenger traffic in the dense centers of population on short haul travel, whereas long haul travel is actually operated at a loss. Such being the case, aerial transport will take over the long haul travel first, as it will be able to compete more quickly in this line than in any other.

About thirty percent of the total weight carried by railways consists of passengers, express and mail, of which nine percent represents passengers. With means as they exist today, passenger traffic by airplane can be maintained with reasonable safety between New York and San Francisco on a basis of from thirty-five to forty hours. A charge of \$1,000

a trip would be required, however, to maintain this passenger traffic on a dividend paying basis, and the travelling public is not yet willing to pay this much. If the Government would maintain airways across the country, with all the aids to navigation that are necessary for proper aerial traffic, would sell gasoline and spare parts at their actual cost, and would have mechanics to take care of the passing airplanes at cost, this price could be reduced to less than half, and the enterprise would be brought into the field of practicality.

All other countries now are maintaining air services of this sort. In the past, our Government gave grants of land worth many millions of dollars to the Pacific railways so that traffic could be opened up from East to West. The Government has put aside some \$200,000,000 for highway construction. These acts have been performed in the interests of rapid transit. If \$20,000,000 were spent for the establishment of an airway between New York and San Francisco, a splendid one could be installed, which not only would aid in the development of the most rapid means of transportation known today, but would be a great asset from the standpoint of national defense, as our military airplanes moving from east to west could use it in the same way as would civil and commercial craft. Every airplane used in commercial work, with its crew and its accessories, also can be used one way or another in national defense if necessary.

There is one branch of aeronautics, particularly, which can compete with railways and with steamships as a means of carrying passengers, mail and express for great distances. This branch is that of the airships, or "dirigible balloons" as they were called, of the rigid or Zeppelin type. Travel by airship is the most comfortable, pleasant and safe way that has so far been

(Continued on page 22)

Making a Bum Out of the Soldier

By Alexander Woolcott

WHEN war was declared on April 6, 1917, any hardened playgoer could have foretold exactly the consequences in the theatre. In addition to anticipating that every manager would send out for some bunting and that the orchestra leaders would go into training for 1,682,713 renditions of "The Star Spangled Banner," his prophecy might have run something like this:

"There will be war plays and war plays and war plays. There will be scenes of parting and tidings of sons killed on the field of honor. (These tidings will usually be conveniently disproved just in time for the fall of the final curtain). No play will ever speak of death in battle by any phrase except 'The Supreme Sacrifice.' Death from boredom in a training camp or death from annoyance at a lieutenant's orders will also be called 'The Supreme Sacrifice.'

"There will be trench scenes which no soldier will recognize because they will be copied out of Civil War books. There will be 23,418 jokes about dough-boy French, including 11,658 jokes turning on the convulsing fact that the French word for bread is spelled P-A-I-N.

"The olive drab will cover a multitude of sins. All the young heroes will don it at once and all the young men never suspected of that qualification before will immediately become heroic by donning it. The simple process of jabbing paratyphoid germs into the youthful arm will be supposed to enable the recipient of such attentions. It is true that an occasional villain in uniform will appear but the last act will have him turn out to be a German spy.

"When hostilities cease, there will be home-coming comedies with much sentiment and laughter about the novelty of civilian clothes. There will also be numerous happy spectacles of privates becoming magnates again and of majors relapsing sulkily into truck-drivers.

"Then quite suddenly and out of their own inner wisdom the show producers will decide that the day of the war play is about past. 'I guess we producers did rather overdo it,' they will admit cheerfully, 'but we want to take just one more crack at it before we let it drop for keeps. We want to say what every one knows but no one has yet said, that some mean guys went into the Army and came out of it just as mean as they went in. That'll wind the war up nicely.'"

So the prophecy of the hardened playgoer might have run. So, at least, it has come to pass. And, true to the prophecy, recent months have witnessed the inevitable reaction. The theatrical producers, insofar as they have touched upon the soldier at all, have enthusiastically devoted themselves to making a bum out of him. Two recent soldier plays—"The Hero" and "Diff'rent"—represent this violent reaction

from all the syrup that was poured over the army when the fight was on.

"The Hero" is the work of Emery Pottle, a newspaperman who drove an ambulance in the American Field Service up Soissons way before ever America went into the war. His play is written to suggest that there is more than one kind of courage in the world and that a man can be a spectacularly heroic soldier in time of war and yet be the meanest and most worthless of slackers in time of peace.

"The Hero" presents two brothers. One of them is a patient, dull, hard-working, bald-headed little fellow, shabby, worried, conscientious—who had struggled unhappily along during the war supporting his mother, his wife, his little son and a Belgian girl to whom they had given a home.

The other, a younger, handsomer and more engaging fellow, had been drifting idly about the world when the spirit of adventure drew him into the French Army, whence he finally emerged, slightly crippled and covered with decorations. He is still in his stained and shapeless uniform of horizon blue when he comes home, a nine-days' wonder in the small town, and made much of by all the women of his brother's household. You see him seduce the little Belgian girl and then steal the church collection so that he can skip out and escape the consequences. Indeed, you have come to the conclusion that he is as dirty a young scoundrel as you could hope to encounter, when a fire breaks out in the village school and he goes careering off to save his small nephew from the flames, and, as it happens, to give his own life in the attempt.

So which was the hero after all—this gay, gallant young loafer who went out in a blaze of glory, or his plodding, unheroic brother whom he left behind to repair the fences, uncomplainingly

to replace the money and generally to do the mopping up!

The play called "Diff'rent," which has been jogging along for the greater part of the past season in New York, unfolds its sordid story against the homely background of a New England seaport village. There it presents in olive drab and roll-leggings as mean and hateful a character as ever aroused the animosity of an American audience. This is Benny Rodgers, who re-enlisted after the war, and so is still in uniform in the 1920 scenes of the play. The "Ah, oui" which decorates his Yankee speech and the dark hints he throws out about the special and mysterious favors shown by "them French Janes" are evidence aplenty that he was in the A.E.F. And indeed he is the type of soldier who, though his useful and important service may have been confined to scrubbing hospital floors in Brittany, always refers to the years 1917 and 1918 as the time when he was risking his life in France.

Now, home on leave, you find him a liar and a thief who makes love to a crazy old spinster for the money he can shake out of her and then entertains the whole town with guying descriptions of her—"paintin' her old mush and dressin' like a kid" just for his sake. It is his Uncle Caleb who tries to warn her by telling her what her young swain is really like:

CALEB—I seed what he was comin' to years back. Then I thought, when the war come and he was drafted into it, that the army and strict discipline 'd maybe make a man o' him. But it ain't. It's made him worse! It's killed whatever mite of decency was left in him. And I reckon now that if you put a coward in one of them there uniforms he thinks it gives him the privilege to be a bully! Put a sneak in one and it gives him the courage to be a thief! That's why, when the war was over, Benny enlisted again 'stead o' going 'whalin' with me. He thinks he's found a good shield to cover up his natural-born laziness and crookedness!

EMMA—(Outraged)—You can talk that way about him that went way over to France to shed his blood for you and me!

CALEB—I don't need no one to do my fightin' for me—against German or devil. And you know darned well he was only in the Quartermaster's Department unloadin' and truckin' groceries, as safe from a gun as you and me be this minute. (With heavy scorn.) If he shed any blood, he must have got a nose bleed.



Just a sample from "Diff'rent" of the way O. D. is catching it on the boards today

In the aforesaid Benny Rodgers, thus fondly described by his uncle, you have the full swing of the pendulum from the handsome young prince in olive drab who rushed nobly about the stage in 1918. In him the full reaction has come and—probably—gone. Now that they have got him off their chests, the playwrights can return to normal, perhaps even go so far as to admit that here and there some fairly decent fellows squirmed into the army and navy, that not quite all the best stuff in America stayed at home.

Then, for a time, there will be no more war plays. The interval of rest after the Civil War was (Continued on page 22)

The Legion's Struggle to Put Fighting Blood in Government Business

THERE was a time, not so long ago, when the United States Government was busy posting bills all over the country appealing to employers everywhere to put "fighting blood" in their businesses, to take on the ex-service men just back from camp and overseas. It was a great poster, in reds and whites and blues and with lovely lady Columbia looking her best. He was indeed a hard-boiled business man who could resist the Government's appeal to give the returning fighting man a job.

Now The American Legion is in the midst of a fight to force the United States Government to practice a little of what it was then so vigorously preaching. Of nearly 75,000 ex-service men who have passed civil service examinations and been placed by order of Congress at the top of the eligibility lists, only 20,000 have been appointed to office. This situation the Legion feels does little credit to the Government's own willingness to put fighting blood in its business.

Two things have brought the question of the ex-service man and civil service to a sharp issue. The heads of the different executive departments of the Federal Government have gone merrily on their way giving preference in appointments to civilians instead of to the ex-service men heading the eligibility lists. In addition to this, hundreds of ex-service men holding positions under the civil service are losing them in the wholesale laying-off of government employees necessitated by the greatly curtailed appropriations for the maintenance of personnel.

Confronted with this situation, somewhat aggravated by the complexities involved in a change of administration, The American Legion has promptly taken up the cudgels. National Commander F. W. Galbraith, Jr., in a series of communications with President Harding, has attempted to procure from the Chief Executive a civil service regulation which would insure the appointment of an ex-service man in each instance where he heads the certified list. Commander Galbraith has also asked the President for a liberal interpretation in favor of the ex-service man of that part of the civil service law which provides that "in making any reduction of force in any of the executive departments, the head of such department shall retain those persons who may be equally qualified who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors."

The idea of securing from the President the proposed regulation is not to gain any additional preference for the ex-service man in civil service but to make effective the preference already established, to the limit of its powers, by the Congress of the United States. Representative Frederick R. Lehlbach, chairman of the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, explains in the following words why it is within the province of the President and not of Congress to effect real preference for veterans in civil service appointments: "Inasmuch as the appointing power under the Constitution is generally vested with the Executive, the legislative body cannot enact a law which would be constitutionally sound depriving the Executive of all discretion in making such appointments."

The final outcome of the Legion's battle for civil service preference for veterans depends largely upon its ability to influence President Harding to supplement the law by a regulation calling for the appointment of ex-service men where they head the eligibility lists. President Harding, following the representations of Commander Galbraith on the subject, referred the question of the regulation to Martin A. Morrison, president of the Civil Service Commission, who recommended to the President in rather

strong terms that the regulation be not issued. Mr. Morrison said that by issuing such a regulation the President would be "intrenching upon the expressed legislative preference," but thinking perhaps that his reasoning was a little weak, bolstered it up with this fine sentence, "The Supreme Court of the United States has declared that Congress has generously provided for the discharge of the obligations of faithful service rendered by the Army and Navy in a system of pensions more munificent than ever before known in the history of the world; and it would be an insult to the intelligence of Congress to suppose that it contemplated any degradation of the civil service by the appointment to or the con-

tinuance in office of incompetent or inefficient clerks simply because they have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service."

"This is just the first skirmish," declared John Thomas Taylor, vice-chairman of the National Legislative Committee of the Legion. "We have got a lot to say about Mr. Morrison's 'system of pensions more munificent than ever before known in the history of the world' and their connection with civil service preference for veterans of the World War. The fight will go on." In the meantime, both the National Legislative Committee and the National Service Division of the Legion, acting under express instructions from Commander Galbraith, are prepared to make a lively noise every time an ex-service man at the head of an eligibility list loses out on appointment and every time an ex-service man is discharged without cause from a civil service job.

Where Your Post's Voice is Heard on Legion Policies and Department Affairs

IT is in the actions of the department conventions of the Legion held during the year that the National Convention, when it assembles, find a guide for the policies it enunciates to govern the organization in word and deed. No event in any department is of more vital interest to the posts in that department than the state convention at which a policy may be adopted that, in the end, will be followed by the entire organization. With the near approach of many department conventions the time has come for posts of the Legion to consider what matters they want laid before their state gatherings through their appointed delegates. Of all the features of a department convention the opportunity offered to each post to present its ideas for the welfare of the department and the Legion is the most valuable. There is no post in the Legion which can not, in this way, make its voice heard.

The department conventions are held to act as legislative bodies in order that the program of the departments may be based on detailed instructions; to enact resolutions for the proper conduct of the departments between conventions; to provide the means whereby all posts in the departments may voice their views, suggestions, criticisms and ideas in the form of resolutions or by their delegates from the floor; to handle changes in the department consti-


tutions and by-laws and to authorize expenditure of funds, etc.; to elect officers for the new year and delegates to the National Convention.

The Department of Alaska, which met at Valdez on April 12, 13 and 14, in the first of the 1921 department conventions, has taken a step to present to the national body a suggestion which it considers of value. The Alaska delegate has been instructed to present at the National Convention a resolution calling for the establishment of a fund to take care of needy veterans now and also in their old age. The Alaska plan provides that each member of the Legion shall pay two dollars into the national treasury each year in addition to his national dues. Of this money one dollar would be placed in a sinking fund which would be invested for twenty years, at the expiration of which period both principal and interest would be available to provide homes for homeless Legionnaires or aid for the needy. The other dollar is to be used for relief of immediate cases of need in the organization.

The Department of Florida has held its annual convention and the Departments of Alabama and Utah are now holding theirs. Conventions thus far definitely scheduled are as follows:

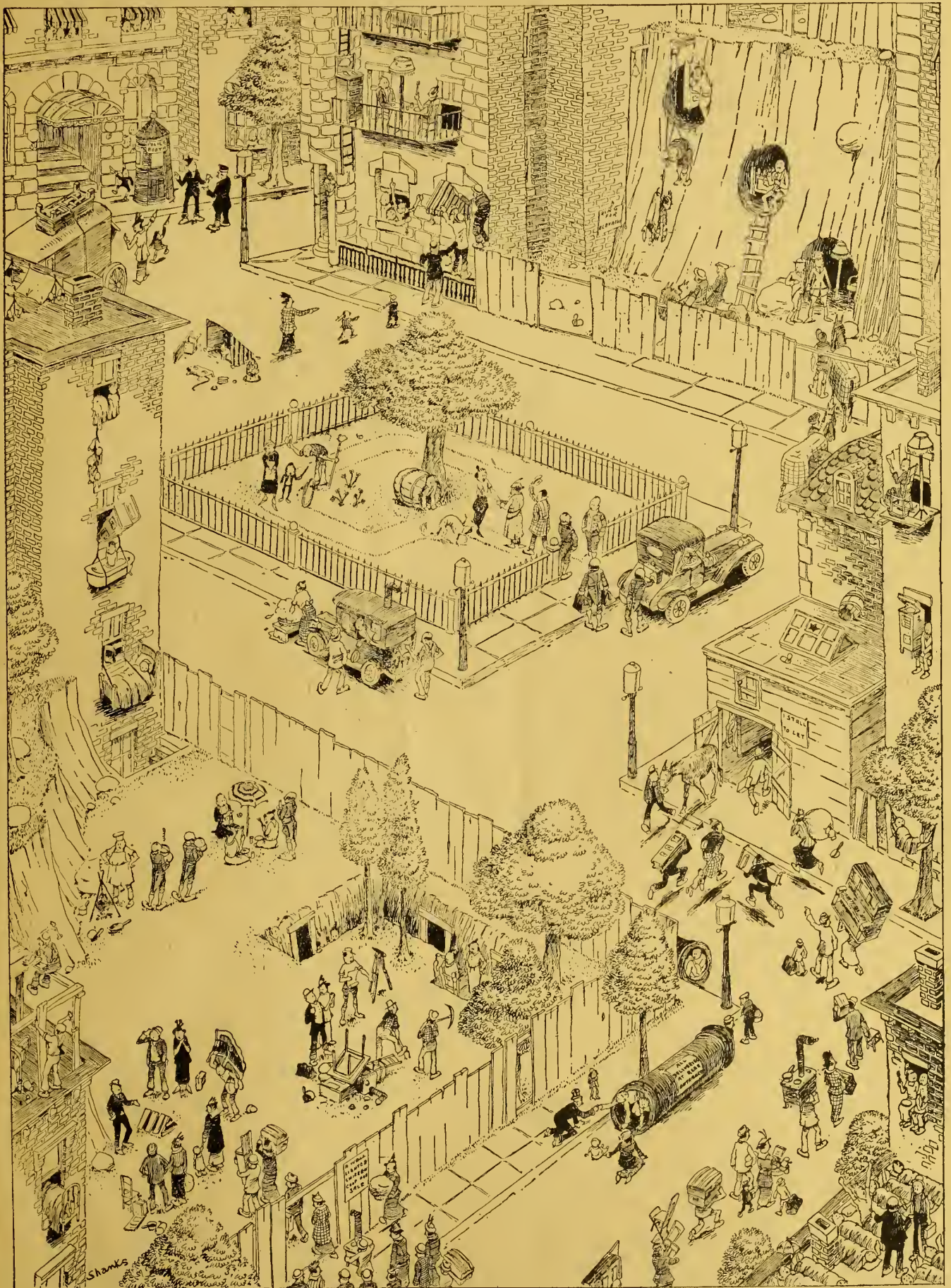
DEPARTMENT	DATE	PLACE
Arizona	Aug. 8	Prescott
Arkansas	Aug. 18-19	Pine Bluff
California	Aug. 22, 23, 24, 25	Yosemite
Colorado	Oct. 17, 18	Glenwood Springs
*Georgia	July 4, 5, 6	Columbus
Idaho	Aug. 4, 5, 6	Kellogg
Illinois	Oct. 10, 11	Decatur
Indiana	Oct. 10, 11	Wabash
Iowa	Sept. 1, 2, 3	Spirit Lake
Kansas	Aug. 22, 23, 24	Hutchinson
Kentucky	Sept. 1, 2	Lexington
Louisiana	First part of Sept.	Bogalusa
Maryland	Sept. 12, 13	Ocean City
Michigan	Sept. 6, 7	Kalamazoo
Minnesota	Aug. 1, 2, 3	Winona
Mississippi	Sept. 24, 25	Clarksdale
*Montana	June 27, 28	Lewistown
Nebraska	Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1	Fremont
*Nevada	July 25, 30	Lake Tahoe
New Hampshire	last week in Aug.	Weirs
*New Jersey	Sept.	Asbury Park
New Mexico	Sept. 22, 23, 24	Silver City
New York	Sept. 23, 24	Jamestown
North Carolina	Aug. 26, 27	Hendersonville
North Dakota	July	Jamestown
Ohio	Sept. 26, 27	Toledo
Oklahoma	Sept. 26, 27	Enid
Oregon	July 1, 2	Eugene
Pennsylvania	Sept. 22, 23, 24	Pittsburgh
South Carolina	between Sept. 4 and 10	Newberry
South Dakota	Aug. 23, 26	Rapid City
Tennessee	July 1, 2	Chattanooga
Vermont	Sept. 6, 7	Rutland
Virginia	Sept. 1, 2	Norfolk
Washington	July 14, 15, 16	Hoquiam
*Wisconsin	June 28, 29, 30	Eau Claire
Hawaii	August 13	Hilo
France	Sept. 1, 2	Paris

(*) Women's Auxiliary Convention to be held simultaneously.



I'M THE GLY

I'M the guy who is always knocking I post athletics. Why shouldn't I? It makes me laugh to think of those poor hams trying to play baseball or run races. I know they say a team is good advertising for a post and promotes friendly relations with other organizations, but when it comes to ME paying my good money to watch these clumsy birds tumble over each other—nothing stirring! I'll just slip out to League Park and watch a real game. That's me, Joe.



The good folk of Pingleburg take up the housing problem in their own way

EDITORIAL



Beneath a free government there is nothing but the intelligence of the people to keep the people's peace. Order must be preserved, not by a military police or regiments of horse guards, but by the spontaneous concert of a well-informed population, resolved that the rights which have been rescued from despotism shall not be subverted by anarchy.—*Edward Everett.*

Why More Members?

WABASH, IND., May 18.—John Rader, twenty-five, a veteran of the World War, was found lying unconscious under a bridge four miles west of town yesterday. He had attempted to walk from Detroit, Mich., to his home in Marion, Ill., after being discharged from a Detroit hospital without any money and he fell exhausted as he neared this city. Rader told the local authorities he had been under the bridge for three days without anything to eat and that he had been too weak to summon aid. He said he had been wounded during the war and had gone to a hospital in Detroit for treatment several months ago. At that time he had \$400, and he had spent all of this in obtaining treatment.

St. Louis, Mo., May 18.—When a man of twenty-three who had been convicted of highway robbery in the Circuit Court in St. Louis had been given a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment, he asked Judge Hall for a private interview. He then revealed to the judge that he had deliberately concealed his military record through fear. "I did not want the jury to know I had been an overseas soldier for fear they would hold it against me, as did everybody I tried to get work from," he said. The judge commented, after hearing the young man's story: "He drove a truck in France, but seven St. Louis employers, including one he had worked for before going to war, refused to give him a job, as they were not hiring ex-soldiers. The Government paid him a small allowance as a disabled soldier, but he was kept from getting it without a long delay."

Mr. Legionnaire, if you know any World War veteran who has not yet joined The American Legion, who doubts whether there is any reason for the existence of the organization, who doubts whether The American Legion can do anything that will benefit him personally, who doubts whether or not it is his moral duty to become a member, show him the two newspaper dispatches quoted above. They were published the same day, and exactly four years from the day the first American soldier set foot on European soil.

Think what the stories told in those two newspaper clippings indicate! Public indifference. Public neglect. Veterans driven to desperation because the country which they helped defend has seemed to turn its back on them. Think of the task that faces The American Legion in rousing the country to a thorough realization of its unfulfilled duty toward its war veterans, in living up to that purpose. The American Legion avowed upon its formation assistance to its comrades of the service.

Congress is still hesitating over the passage of measures providing for the proper care of the disabled, over other relief measures for ex-service men. The Legion must fight for the passage of this legislation until it is passed. In nearly every State in the Union the Legion is likewise pressing its case for justice to the ex-service man. Throughout the cities and towns of the land the Legion is lending practical assistance to the ex-service man in need, working to live up to that clause in the preamble to its Constitution which provides that we shall "consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

The country will not be aroused when one sick and penniless veteran crawls under a bridge to die. It will not be aroused when one hungering veteran turns to crime. But it will be aroused when it sees all veterans of the World War rising to demand adequate care and assistance for those comrades who need it. Likewise in each community of the country the Legion cannot adequately render that first-hand practical assistance to its comrades who need it unless it

numbers in its membership, not some, but all of the veterans of that community.

If veterans themselves ignore their comrades, what should be expected from Congress and the public? Let every post sound the bugle call. Let every veteran join up for the hard campaign ahead. Reinforcements are needed. Every veteran's place is in the ranks.

The Day We Celebrate

EVERY one of us can remember back to the days when the Fourth of July wasn't the safe and sane twenty-four hours of jubilation it is at present. Then the banging of the "thunder-bolts" and the crackling of packages of Mandarins woke the whole neighborhood at dawn and proceeded merrily on until nightfall called for the fireworks and found many an eyebrow missing and many a finger done up in gauze.

We recall also, many of us, another Fourth, which was neither safe nor sane, although the way it was observed made for the safety and the sanity of the world. That was the Fourth of July, 1918, when Mills grenades were the dynamite crackers, and machine guns and Enfields provided the means for making lesser noises. That, too, was a day celebrated by putting the missing eyebrows and the done-up fingers on various casualties in field gray.

There is coming still another Fourth. How will we celebrate this one which is so close upon us? How will the Legion observe the day? By parades, of course, by speeches, by banquets, by baseball games, by track meets, by fireworks displays, by the hundred and one means that are open to Legion posts who feel their obligation to let no patriotic anniversary go by without its fitting observance, grave or gay.

Which one of the many different kinds of celebrations that can be held is your post planning to engage in? Memorial Day was a day of solemnity in the Legion, but the Fourth of July gives the Legion the chance for a celebration of another kind—the kind that makes the old main street a lane of laughter and lets it know that the spirit of '21 is the same as that of '76, '61 and '17.

Overplaying the Hand

THE "horror on the Rhine" is suffering from an excess of reverse English—or perverse German. Developed originally for foreign consumption, it has bred inward and frightened the good folk of Munich, famous the world over as the site of the largest beer garden in the universe, into planning to spend their summer holidays on the lakes of the Austrian Tyrol or on the coast of Holland, according to a special dispatch to the *New York Times*. For well-to-do Munichers, duly impressed by motion pictures portraying the supposed barbarity of Senegalese troops in the vacation land of the Rhine, have decided to keep away from there.

With what result? Why, a denial, of course, of the whole sorry propaganda—a statement from the health counselor of Baden that "fear of improper behavior on the part of the French colored troops is devoid of all foundation. . . . No one has been in any way molested, and all stories of colored soldiers annoying bathers or boating parties are utterly false."

They were pretty stories while they lasted. But business is business.

Archaeologists in Rome have just dug up the house where Cataline plotted. Announcement is momentarily expected of the discovery of the fiddle Nero used when Rome was burning.

The ex-kaiser is reported to be getting up as early as six o'clock in the morning. Perhaps he thinks if he keeps up that program and works hard all day he may yet amount to something.

If you are of an open mind whether to buy a car or a house this summer, buy the house. Then you can mortgage it to buy a car, mortgage the car to buy furniture for the house, mortgage the furniture to buy gasoline for the car—and off you go.

THE VOICE OF THE LEGION

The Editors disclaim responsibility for statements made in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

Missing

To the Editor: Will you please publish the following and thereby assist a Legionnaire to find his missing son? His mother and father are heartbroken and every Legion man is hereby appealed to for help in the search. Horace A. Maloney left his home at 1 S. Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday evening, May 3, at 7 o'clock and has not been heard of or seen since. He is 16 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs 135 pounds, has dark hair brushed back, fair complexion, slight dark beard (shaves every three days), scar behind right ear. When last seen he was wearing a brown suit, olive fedora hat, tan laced shoes, soft shirt and collar and dark tie. His father was a major in the Medical Corps in the A. E. F. Anybody acquiring information concerning young Mr. Maloney is asked to telegraph the undersigned.—DR. JAMES E. MALONEY, 1 S. Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Flag in Parades

To the Editor: Some action should be taken by patriotic Americans to insure respect for the United States flag by regulating the manner in which it may be carried in parades. It being the custom for all good citizens to salute when the color bearer of the procession passes with our flag, it is offensive when our flag is carried alongside the flag of some society or organization with which we are not in sympathy and which we do not wish to honor with the salute. A law or regulation should prohibit the carrying of any other flag or emblem in a parade within fifty feet of the United States flag.—OBSERVER, New York City.

Lapsed Policies

To the Editor: A former service man, now out of employment, informed me the other day that he is apprehensive of being forced to lapse in his payment of premiums of War Risk Insurance. Doubtless there are many other men in the same boat. This man wrote to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance asking if any provision were being made to assist men who were compelled to become delinquent in their payments through no fault of their own but merely because of unemployment or some other temporary circumstance. He was informed that nothing could be done, that if the premium were not paid within the thirty days from the day it is due, the insurance would lapse.

Could not some action be taken to enable men who are forced by reason of unemployment to drop their insurance to renew that insurance later, presumably by paying up the deferred installments and perhaps with interest? Such a plan would not cost the Government any part of its income from premiums. It would have the unsatisfactory feature, of course, of taking away from the former service man the protection of his insurance during the period when he is delinquent, but I can see no way to prevent this.—JOHN L. F. KING, Petersburg, Va.

As it Looks from France

To the Editor: In a recent issue appeared an article headed "But She's Only a Foreigner," by a French war bride. Much of what Madame says is undoubtedly true, but it is also true that the reforms she advocates in the treatment of foreigners in America could be well put into effect here in France for the benefit of us foreigners over here. But there is one statement that ought to be corrected. She says that big posters are displayed on the walls of the American consulates inviting people to emigrate to the United States, promising work, good pay and shelter. I believe that no

such posters are now being scattered over Europe by American officials. Having paid my passage from New York to France to enlist in the French Army before the entry of the United States into the war, I trust that my remarks will not be misunderstood. My friendship for France is unchanged, and I live here from choice.—WARREN M. HAMILTON, Paris, France.

Seen It?

To the Editor: While I was a passenger on the Dixie Flyer bound from Atlanta, Ga., to Chicago on the night of August 8, 1919, my traveling bag disappeared. It contained among other things my diary, covering the movements of the 8th Field Signal Battalion of the Fourth Division. This diary was to be used in the preparation of a history of the battalion. A wide and systematic effort has been made to trace the missing traveling bag. I am now wondering whether some member of the Legion might not perhaps be able to locate it and to learn what became of the papers. The bag is of brown leather, with the initials T. H. D. under the flap near the handle. Besides the diary it contains a map of the Meuse-Argonne and many other distinctive articles used by officers.—T. H. DOOLING, Commander, Zane-Irwin Post, 709 Sante Fe Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

To Helpless

To the Editor: In reply to the poem written by Joseph Andrew Galahad, entitled "Helpless," in the April 15th number, I wonder if you would give space to this:

Poor helpless boy with arms
That, shot away,
Have robbed you of the joys—the charms,
Which we, who still have hands and arms,
Retain.

To sit and watch
The smoke rings sway,
To dream of other, happier days—
Poor boy—you have my sympathy—but say!
There's one thing you still have
Which hands can't take away—
The taste!
—DANIEL S. TUTHILL, New York City.

Old?

To the Editor: As one of the 600 disabled men in Whipple Barracks, just outside Prescott, Ariz., I want to call attention to the delightfully humorous reason given editorially by the *Journal-Miner* of Prescott for not publishing the slacker lists. It says nothing can be gained by raking up old bitterness, and it adds besides: "White space is too valuable." Old bitterness, indeed! Old? While so many of us are still in hospitals?—K. J. MASTERSON, Prescott, Ariz.

A Ten-Bar Man

To the Editor: I note that J. E. Daily, Middlebury, Ind., says he has nine bars on his Victory medal. Clifford R. Kirk of Macomb, Ill., who was in Group No. 8 of the Mallet Reserve and is a member of our post, has ten bars on his Victory medal, starting with the French offensive of the Chemin des Dames, October 23, 1917, and ending with the Somme offensive at the time of the Armistice.—L. B. EASON, Adjutant, McDonough County Post, Macomb, Ill.

Will This Plan Work?

To the Editor: Some ex-service men find that there is a good deal of bother in paying for their War Risk Insurance on the monthly or quarterly payment plan, as well as danger of letting it lapse. On the other

hand, those who pay annually find that it almost swamps them financially to make so large a payment in one lump. I think these difficulties can be largely eliminated by the following workable plan:

Ascertain the total cost of all your life insurance, government and old line, for one year, and what monthly instalment will cover it. Open a special savings account in a bank for this purpose only, and about the first of each month deposit the amount of your instalment. When the time comes to pay your annual premium, it will find you prepared. Accident insurance premiums may be included as well.—EMIL BUEHLER, Alma, Wis.

Our Good Name

To the Editor: I am a member of The American Legion and think that every veteran of the World War should become a member. However, attempting to induce some of my old buddies to join my post I have found it hard work because of the reputation we have gained out here of being participants in mobbing parties, in violation of state and Federal laws. We must take drastic action as an organization to clear ourselves of these charges of being hirelings of the chambers of commerce, the tool of big business, used to suppress free speech and free assembly and to obstruct the progress of any movement which tends to promote the welfare of the great mass of the people.—P. D. PETERSON, Dodge City Kans.

Kultur

To the Editor: The letterhead used by the New York Committee for the Relief of Distress in Germany and Austria bears this legend: "Drive for the intellectual workers, schools and universities." Isn't it rather naive or just plain nerve to solicit for German professors, on whom most of us, I believe, place the chief blame for the war? —JOSEPH P. BOWLES, West New Brighton, N. Y.

What Happened to Him?

To the Editor: On the afternoon of September 29, 1918, an Allied aviator was flying low over No Man's Land in the Fourth Division sector slightly to the left of the Bois de Briuelles during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, when suddenly an enemy plane swooped from above and shot the pilot out of control. The Allied plane landed behind the enemy lines to the south of the Bois des Foys. I have often wondered whether this aviator was an American and what his fate was. Can any Fourth Division or Air Service veteran supply the information?—P. C. K., San Diego, Cal.

Allied Loan Interest

To the Editor: There has been a good deal of criticism and suggestion as to the proper method of making payable adjusted compensation to the ex-service men, but I have failed to see anything mentioned about the possible settlement of American loans to foreign countries.

I understand that the loans made by the United States to the Allies during the war amounted to ten billion dollars, and why can't this country assess interest against these loans for a period of years and use the money so earned for the purpose of making a long-time loan to the ex-service men and women so as to enable them to build or improve their homes? An average loan to ex-service men of \$5000 for a period of twenty years at four per cent would not only be of untold benefit to the ex-service men and women, but would have a big effect in building up the entire country.—J. R. BONN, Little Rock, Ark.

BURSTS AND DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department.

Unavailable manuscript will be returned when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope

Needless Ceremony

Reginald had been hastily bidden to Harry's party and his mother had lugged him forcibly into the bathroom.

"Oh, mother," he cried, "do I have to have a whole bath?"

"Certainly."

"Are you sure that isn't just your idea?" he inquired. "I heard Harry's mother tell you over the telephone that the party was very informal."

Improved Service

"I see," said one suburbanite to another, "that they have taken the five-fifteen off this line. Do you miss it much?"

"Not as often as when it was on."

Dog Gone It!

"Why are you always quarrelling with your wife?"

"She's always arguing with me."

"But you needn't get angry. Just explain to her gently wherein she is wrong."

"I know, but, darn it, she never is wrong."

To Be Expected

Jorkins, who had been spending his vacation at a fashionable summer hotel, discovered when on the point of leaving that his pocketbook had disappeared. Accordingly he interviewed the manager who asked him to describe it.

"Well," replied Jorkins, "it was Russia leather, red and had a clasp."

"And the shape?" asked the manager.

"Flat, of course," snapped Jorkins. "Haven't I been here a month?"

Sprung from the Soil

The seedy-looking individual's shirt was far from spotless and his coat and vest were covered with grime and grease, but in his buttonhole he sported a red, red rose.

"Where do you suppose I got this?" he asked an acquaintance.

"I don't know," admitted the other. "Maybe it grew there."

Sweetly Spoken

The influence of locality on speech is illustrated by a reply received from a Vermont farmer to a query in regard to the value of an estate left by a neighbor.

"Well," the farmer drawled after some deliberation, "we call'te he'll sugar off about \$60,000."

Cheering Up Clarence

"I don't believe whipping does children a particle of good," declared Mrs. Faraday, returning flushed and discouraged from a visit to the photographer with her son Clarence. "Here I've put in more than an hour with that child in that hot room trying to make him look pleasant. I gave him two good beatings but after each he looked glummer than ever."

All But—

The organ pealed joyously, and the happy couple who had just accepted without blinking the obligation "till death do you part" passed out into the great world.

"Well, it's all over," the sentimental guest observed, wiping the tears of emotion from her eyes. "All over—except the divorce."

Strict

"They observe Lent very strictly in that family, don't they?"

"Oh, very. They don't permit any anecdotes to be told at the dinner table except fish stories."

THE NEW WOMAN



"It's a boy!"

The Champion Rememberer

"That memory expert is said to be able to remember the names and occupations of people he met at banquets years and years ago."

"That's nothing. I know a man who still remembers how good and comforting the sight of O. D. and navy blue looked to him back in 1918."

"Going Up"

"What's the matter, little girl," asked a stranger of a child he found weeping bitterly.

"I can't find my mamma."

"When you're out with your mother you should hang on to her skirts. Then you wouldn't get lost."

"I'm too little. I can't reach them."

Generous

"I never deny my wife a single wish."

"That's generous, but how in the world can you afford it?"

"Afford it? Oh, it doesn't cost anything. If she wants to wish why shouldn't I allow her to do so?"

Encouraging Example

"Will I find this a good place for my nerves?" asked the new guest at Holdup-by-the-Sea.

"Finest in the world," the manager assured him enthusiastically. "Why, look at me. When I opened up here three years ago I only charged fifteen dollars a week and now I have the nerve to shake you down for sixty."

Blind

First Rookie: "Whatsa matter with the captain's eyes today?"

Second Rookie: "I dunno. Why?"

First Rookie: "I ast him for a pass and he ast me twicet where my hat was and alla time it was right there on my head."

Quite Natural

"Strange," murmured the magazine editor, "that this anecdote about Lincoln in his early days has never been in print before."

"It isn't strange at all," returned the contributor with some indignation. "I just thought it up last night."

See America First

North; "You should hear Dobbs tell about the yodeling he heard in the mountains of Switzerland."

West: "Good heavens! Did that fellow travel all the way to Switzerland and then spend his time in the vaudeville theaters?"

Rural America

"Rogers lives in a small country town."

"How small?"

"Well, it's so small that he regards every competitor in business as a personal enemy."

The Gist of It

An amateur play was being staged and Smith had the traditional single line: "My lord, the carriage waits without."

He had been carefully drilled and thought he was letter perfect until, just before going on, he was seized with an attack of stage fright. Dashing onto the stage, he bellowed:

"My God! The taxi's outside!"

Help! Help!

A small boy stood on a bridge gazing into the water and crying.

"What's the matter, son?" asked a kindly policeman.

"I had a t-t-ticket to the m-m-movies and it fell into the river."

"Oh, that's all right," consoled the cop. "I'll buy you another."

"Y-y-yes, b-b-but it was in my b-b-brother's p-p-pocket."

Fashion Plate

There was a young lady from Lincoln, Who showed signs of very deep thinkin',

For she said with a smile,

"To keep up with the style I buy clothes that always are shrinkin'."

Agricultural Achievement

"I don't believe these gentlemen farmers ever make any money out of it," remarked Brown.

"Oh, I don't know," objected Smith. "They say Johnson makes a good deal of money out at his country place."

"Is that so? What does he raise?"

"Oh, he's conservative. He doesn't raise much—but he always seems to know just when to call."

You and the Constitution

(Continued from page 6)

our Constitutions. We make laws through our representatives under those Constitutions.

All these laws, whether city ordinances, state laws, or federal laws, are subject to the Supreme Law of the Land, the Constitution of the United States. What the judges of the Supreme Court really do is to set the law in question beside the federal Constitution and to see whether or not it is allowable under the Constitution. The judges do not make the law. They interpret the Constitution.

Who are these judges? Men appointed by the President whom we chose, confirmed by the Senate whom we elected. The judges interpret the law and the Constitution—not arbitrarily. The laws of the Medes and Persians were fixed and eternal. Thank God, our judges change their minds. They are men like you and me, only perhaps wiser. They are subject to the influences which we are. One set of judges in one generation looks at things in a different way from the judges of a previous generation. That is the way our Constitution grows. That is the way our law is kept in harmony with our time.

"This Constitution . . . shall be the supreme law of the land." That phrase means that the whole Constitution, including the rights which you and I regard as our most precious possessions, are protected by the machinery which the Constitution and Congress establish. The Constitution is not only an ideal scheme of government, but a very real protection to each and every one of us. Our lives, our liberties, our property are placed beyond the power of state or Congressional action unless such action be in accord with the Constitution, the Supreme Law of the Land.

Just the Same

By STUART H. CARROLL

The cap upon my rakish brow
Is not an overseas affair,
And, circling my unfreckled neck,
You'll find no O. D. collar there.
I've done away with soldier clothes,
But still I've not the proper thrill
For when the boss says "Snap it up!"
I know that I'm a soldier still!

The socks that grace my dainty feet
Are not the kind that tickled when
I marched behind a noisy band
From here to there and back again;
The dawn is not announced to me
By heartless bugle's raucous thrill,
But when my clock sounds reveille
I know that I'm a soldier still!

The girls who trip across my path
With lightsome eye and gladsome
mitt
Don't speak in broken English—though
Their grammar may be sprained a
bit;
But when I've dined with one of them,
And Mike, the Greek, presents his
bill,
My mind slips back a year—and then
I know that I'm a soldier still!



"I'll Say We Had a Picnic"

"Take it from me, Marge and I have found the life! We put the cat out, copped everything good to eat from the ice-box, and told the Harley-Davidson to take us to a picnic ground.

"I'll say we had fun! We spread the lunch under a big willow on Picnic Point—we never could have reached the place with a car—and had the best Sunday night supper I've had in weeks.

"I've been motorcyclin' on fishin' and huntin' trips, and have done a lot of touring, but believe me, a picnic a la Harley-Davidson with friend wife is sure worth mentioning. If you don't believe it, just ask Marge what we're doing next Sunday afternoon."

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If you are really ambitious—if you want to make your ability yield all that it holds, you will read with interest the text of the coupon below. You will mark the course which you see as your road to success. Let us tell you of the possibilities of LaSalle training; how easily pursued during your spare time and how little it costs. The coupon brings you all information without obligation; also a copy of a wonderfully helpful book, "Ten Years' Promotion in One," which shows how others have done what you want to do.

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THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

Marching on in Kansas

RAPIDLY and surely the Department of Kansas is reaching the goal of its slogan, "Not a bachelor post in Kansas." During a recent Women's Auxiliary campaign 43 new units were organized, and 50 more are now in process of organization. Hundreds of new members were added to existing units.

Mankato unit won first place in membership with an increase of 183 percent. Lincoln unit made second place with an increase of 171 percent, and the unit in Washington, with 161 percent, was third. The rating of each unit was based upon the percentage increase above the paid-up membership of its post, as shown by the department records at the close of the Legion membership campaign in the spring. Eighteen other units surpassed the membership of their respective posts; one unit equalled its post membership.

The Kansas Department of the Women's Auxiliary now has a membership of nearly 10,000, and although Minnesota claims the largest number of units in proportion to the number of Legion posts in that State, her percentage of organization is not so large as that of Kansas, with 152 units and 326 posts. This is the friendly challenging word from Miss Izetta McCoy, Secretary to the Women's Auxiliary, Department of Kansas. "We are practically 47 percent organized, while Minnesota has 201 units and 478 posts," she says.

Killing the Auxiliary

THE Women's Auxiliary to the Brown and Lynch post of Easton, Pa., submits the following "Rules for Killing the Auxiliary":

Don't go to the meetings. Have your friend tell you what goes on. Then call up the Legion post commander and tell him the Auxiliary needs some discipline.

If your information shows that everything that was done and said in the meeting was not put in the papers, put it in yourself. Never mind hurting anyone's feelings.

Always insist on others doing work that brings them before the public, and then tell the world how bossy they are.

Always try to be the first one to announce plans under way. It gives such an important feeling to forestall the various chairmen of committees.

Always hope audibly that the Auxiliary won't bust up. Sometimes hopes do come true!

And Those Fresh Eggs!

IS the Auxiliary doing anything for the disabled man? Read these few extracts from reports sent in by units to the Department of Illinois:

Pine River—Please send us the names of some more boys that need little things. We are just as interested in our boys today as we were two years ago.

New Richland—Two suits of underwear and two pairs of sox have gone to boys from here.

Starbuck—The slippers have been sent. Anything we can do for the boys we will do gladly.

Winnebago—Two suits of pajamas have been sent. Our unit is ready and willing to assist in any way it is called upon.

Tracy—Two shirts sent. We are glad to be able to help.

St. James—Sent two bath robes, four pair of pajamas and two crates of eggs to the boys this month.

Morris—A good sweater and slippers are on the way. We were delighted to be able to send them.

Walnut Grove—Your request for a sweater was most cheerfully granted. We are always glad to do for the boys.

Ivanhoe—The pajamas are on their way. We had a letter from a boy to whom we sent pajamas in February. We asked him to write if he needed anything, and we

were glad to receive his letter stating that he was in need of an O. D. shirt, which we are sending him.

Ely—Union suit sent, as per request.

Gibbons—Ten dollars for the emergency fund. Case of fresh eggs sent to Ashbury, also O. D. shirt to the boys at the Aberdeen. Glad to help—just let us know.

Rosemount—The pajamas have been sent. We are ready to help again.

Owatonna—Bath robe and slippers sent today.

Amboy—Are receiving very interesting letters from the boys, and are ready for more work for our disabled soldiers.

Edgerton—The slippers have been sent. Thank you for calling on us. Call on us again, for we are one big family.

Pequot—The bath robe will be sent. We are new at the work but willing.

The organization of Citizenship Clubs for young men and women was the plan adopted by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Department of South Dakota at their first annual convention last month at Aberdeen. This plan embodies some of the points of the Citizenship Day which was called by the last session of the Legislature in South Dakota. These clubs will take up a thorough study of the American Constitution and the ideals and principles of our government. The Auxiliary will play the role of a big sister to the little children of foreign parents. The convention also went on record urging that women make the proper use of the ballot.

Units of the Women's Auxiliary in New Hampshire are preparing to conduct a housing and sanitary survey in their communities with a view to making practical recommendations for improvement. This program was decided upon at the first state convention of the Auxiliary held at Concord. The gathering also pledged whole-hearted support to the Legion's campaign to care for the disabled in hospital and voted that each unit should develop a community recreational program and foster Boy Scout and Camp Fire Girl activities and community singing. Mrs. Harriet Knowlton of Exeter was chosen state president.

Headquarters of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Department of North Dakota will be established in Fargo. This was the decision of the first department convention of the Woman's Auxiliary of North Dakota. About 150 delegates were present, and the keynote of the convention was unity of thought and purpose.

A recommendation that the Government take over or finance the work of the Young Women's Christian Association in maintaining rest houses and camion service to the battlefields and cemeteries in France was made at the recent convention of the Women's Auxiliary of Ohio, held at Columbus. The Y. W. C. A. is financially unable to continue the work of providing accommodation and transportation for gold star relatives visiting the cemeteries and battlefields, the convention declared.

An intensive campaign of organization with a unit of the Auxiliary for every Legion post as its goal is under way in Oklahoma as a result of the convention of the Women's Auxiliary in that department at Enid. Mrs. Ada L. Pearce of Ardmore was elected president of the permanent state organization.

With four hundred and fifty women in attendance at the opening of the convention of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Department of Iowa, the largest convention of the Woman's Auxiliary ever held was called to order May 19th at Sioux City, Iowa. Guests were provided with breakfast and dinner tickets which entitled them to meals at any restaurant in the city. The convention had many visitors from

other state departments, including Minnesota and South Dakota, and the exchange of ideas was helpful. With the resolution that only American women be appointed to hold government positions and that only American women be teachers in our primary schools, the Woman's Auxiliary went on record for constructive Americanism.

With the slogan, "One hundred percent increase before the first department convention," the Woman's Auxiliary of Montana, assembled in a caucus last month at the Plaza Hotel, Helena, made enthusiastic preparations toward this end. There were present representatives from 36 units and a temporary organization was perfected to carry out their plans before the convention. A constructive program of hospitalization was outlined.

When there's a supper to be served at a Legion blowout, then comes the call for the Auxiliary.

Mrs. T. S. Manchester of Aberdeen, S. D., and her team have made a record membership drive which they believe no team in any city has exceeded. They enlisted 125 new members in two weeks. Practically every eligible woman in Aberdeen is now a member.

Although the Women's Auxiliary was not assessed for the fund for decoration of graves overseas, the Department of Kansas Auxiliary voluntarily subscribed nearly \$400.

When the city of Boulder, Col., wanted a parkway for tourists travelling the Yellowstone trail and the Glacier Park trail, The American Legion and the Woman's Auxiliary built a tea room and dining room, serving tourists every day, to make money to perfect their plan. The Auxiliary not only equipped the tea room and the dining room but some member of the Auxiliary serves every day in the capacity of hostess. The food is prepared by the members of the Auxiliary of Boulder Post. The tea room and dining room is a beautiful log affair, set in among the mountains; the kitchen is a model one, in the rear. So far this year over \$300 profit has been realized.

Formation of an Auxiliary is a good prescription for any backward Legion post—or any forward one.

A wheel chair was given to the Auxiliary of Monahan Post for the use of the disabled by Mrs. Arthur P. Soelberg and Mrs. George H. Bliven, in memory of their mother, Mrs. Murphy. Mrs. Soelberg and Mrs. Bliven are members of the Woman's Auxiliary to Monahan Post, Sioux City, Iowa.

As part of their program to furnish the local Legion clubrooms the Auxiliary of George P. Vanderveer Post of Toms River, N. J., presented a handsome lamp to the Post.

Miss Pearl White, motion picture actress, has offered a trophy to the individual member or unit of the Women's Auxiliary of New York State enrolling the largest number of members in 1921.

A unit of the Auxiliary will make a success of any social affair of a Legion post from a box supper to a week's carnival.

House dresses were worn at a recent meeting of the Auxiliary at Caldwell, Kans. After the business meeting a candy pull was held. The Unit has bought and made draperies for the Legion clubrooms.

The Women's Auxiliary of Harley Salzman Post of Beach, N. D., will be the mother of the Girl Scout movement in its city. The unit has planned to organize and foster the Girl Scouts.

Needy families in Pontiac, Ill., are being cared for by the Auxiliary of Aarvig-Campbell Post, which cooperates with the Red Cross in this work.



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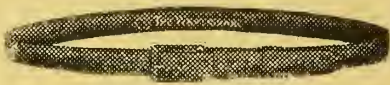
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ernment jobs now open.



FOUR FROM THE SOLID SOUTH—Joseph Morrison, National Executive Committeeman, Arkansas; W. H. Phillips, National Executive Committeeman, North Carolina; S. A. Cann, National Executive Committeeman, Georgia; T. Semmes Walmsley, National Executive Committeeman, Louisiana, and Chairman National Committee on Memorials in the United States

Veterans' Benefits in Illinois

ILLINOIS has not forgotten. Under the leadership of Governor Small, it is the first state in the Union to register its record of 100 percent loyalty to the ex-service men and women of the World War, department Legion officials declare. Read the record:

The General Assembly of the State recently passed the State Bonus Bill, appropriating \$55,000,000 to the sons and daughters of Illinois who served in the world war. The bill was promptly signed by the Governor.

Pending in the Legislature, and, at this writing regarded as certain to pass before adjournment, are bills providing for the permanent care, treatment, and rehabilitation of the State's mentally disabled ex-service men and women. These bills were drawn up under the personal supervision of Governor Small and The American Legion, and will be signed by the Governor as soon as passed.

The Illinois Department of The American Legion has stood squarely back of Governor Small in his demand that the State remember. Department Commander William R. McCauley and Department Adjutant William Q. Setliffe were in constant conference with the Governor during the progress of the soldier legislation. The

bonus measure was known as "the Legion bill," and passed both houses without a single vote against it. It authorizes a bond issue of \$55,000,000, to be approved by a referendum vote of the people at the November election of next year, the first occasion, under the statutes, that the State may vote on a bond issue. The bonus of \$15 a month is effective for from two to twenty months' service.

The bills for the care of the mentally disabled ex-service man and woman are of the same liberal character as the bonus measure. When the Legion presented the subject of care for these unfortunates to the Governor the program contemplated only temporary care. State Legion officials, however, discovered that Governor Small had some plans of his own. These contemplated not only temporary care, but permanent care and treatment as well. So the Governor directed preparation and introduction of bills which would bring about this end. The plans contemplate erection of permanent cottages where the mentally disabled may be cared for temporarily, and within the next two years the erection of "The Illinois Home for the Rehabilitation of the Mentally Disabled Ex-Service Man and Woman," where permanent care may be given.

Nationalism in the Legion's Program

The following interpretation of the part which nationalism is designed to play in the Legion's Americanism program is the concluding section of the outline accompanying the National Americanism Commission's chart which was published in last week's issue.

Raise Standard of Citizenship. "Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed." Our government can be no better nor worse than the people. American citizenship is not a condition of birth or naturalization. It is a question of faith, of uncompromising adherence to the laws of the land, of reverence for the ideals of our fathers, and a willingness to work, fight, and die for them. All who cannot measure up to these qualifications are enemies of the nation.

Raise Standard of Statesmanship. Corrupt statesmanship corrupts government. We must choose a statesman as we would choose a friend, a physician, a counsellor, or any other person who contributes to our success, welfare and happiness. A standard of statesmanship must be set as high and as noble as the ideals we hold to be the purpose of our government. Statesmanship is an opportunity for service to the nation and not for exploitation.

Raise Standard of National Consciousness. America is a nation. We must, therefore, think as a nation. Our country, America, must be our ideal. To think of America in terms of the East, the West, the North, or the South, is to think and

act in a spirit of sectionalism. All the people of the nation, of all parts of the country, must conceive of these parts as a unit—"the Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Citizenship Forfeited When Prostituted. None are Americans who do not believe in the American government. He who strives to overthrow this government, forfeits his right to be an American. The time has not yet come when any man or woman can prostitute American ideals and still be an American citizen.

Public Officials Must be Beyond Suspicion. Confidence in our government wanes when those who administer its laws become objects of suspicion. If the people are to revere their government, obey its laws, and champion its cause, they must find inspiration in the integrity and deeds of its public officials.

Proper Respect for Flag, Public Offices and Patriotic Symbols. Our Flag, our offices, and our patriotic symbols call to our minds the sacrifices which made them possible. In the fullness of our respect for these institutions we shall find reverence for the unselfish spirit that gave them birth, and become capable of that spirit of service upon which the future of America depends. If, in the final analysis, the spirit of public service be lacking, we shall find life worthless and a mockery to this country which has endowed us with liberty, and a failure in the sight of God who gave us a heart to love and a soul to serve all things beautiful and noble in life.

The Paducah Way

By H. R. HUMMEL

Secretary, McCracken County Post,
Paducah, Ky.

McCracken County Post is the second largest post in Kentucky, though Paducah is fifth in the State's list of cities. It has a fund of \$400 for the relief of destitute Legionnaires. Some of its other activities are set forth in Mr. Hummel's account of how to make a live one out of a dead one.

OUR post, like most other organizations in their infancy, spent its funds like a drunken man, ran in debt and was on the verge of collapse.

A Ways and Means Committee was formed, consisting of two members and the post treasurer, who must vote unanimously in favor of any expenditure in excess of \$10. Upon their reporting favorably, their recommendation must be carried by a two thirds' vote of the post's members. An unfavorable report can not be brought before the Post. That sewed up all extravagance.

Our next move was to get out of debt. We gave a boat excursion on the Tennessee river and were successful.

We then, with the aid of local papers and proper influence in Washington, got the town behind us by securing for the city a six-inch naval gun from Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., and a five-inch coast defense gun from Charleston, S. C., at no cost to the Post, freight amounting to \$1,000 being paid by city officials.

Needing a caisson and limber for funeral purposes, we bought a new one for \$15 from Camp Bragg, N. C.

Rifles for the Post's funeral firing squad were secured from Ft. Benjamin Harrison at no cost to the post.

From among our citizen friends we formed our Advisory Committee, who sent out a letter that brought in \$800, one-half of which went to our charity fund for Legion men.

We have a paid membership of over 400, eighty percent of which has been gained by handling claims of various kinds. Unless a fellow is down and out, he must join some post if he wants the Legion to help him. We have found that there is no appreciation if all services are given free. Club rooms are now being worked on, with the members required to bring our strength to 500 before we act. Rent for club rooms will be paid by our city and county. We expect to furnish the rooms from our own attics.

Our work has been accomplished through the efforts of a few members, through fine publicity in local newspapers, and through our efforts in adjusting claims. And our dues are only three dollars.

To keep a post alive and kicking and make it a real factor in the community requires only one thing—the determination to win and fight it out to a finish. If your post is slipping, it's due to your officers. Tie a can to them and find a fellow who will work. What's the difference if he does wear overalls?

If you meet an eligible or know an eligible—get him to join your post.

A Heeded Warning

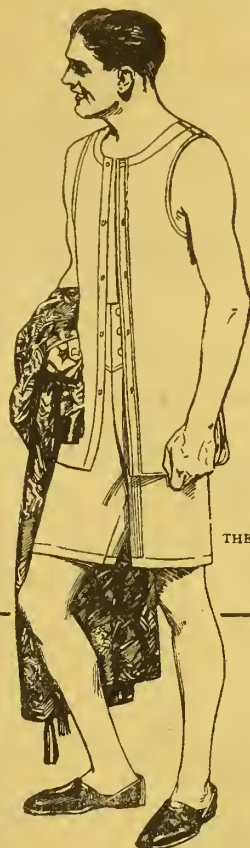
THE response to the warning sent out by National Headquarters in regard to the activities of irresponsible organizations soliciting funds on behalf of the disabled has so far been highly gratifying. The governors of many States have written to National Headquarters expressing their gratitude for the warning and promising that within their jurisdiction the disabled man shall not be exploited under the guise of relief. A typical comment was that of Governor William C. Sprout of Pennsylvania, who wrote: "Your warning came at a good time. As is the case with all great movements, there is danger that irresponsible and profit-seeking individuals will attach themselves and endeavor to gain advantage through the use of a popular name or cause."



No Underwear is "B.V.D."
without this Red Woven Label

MADE FOR THE
B.V.D.
BEST RETAIL TRADE
Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries

It is your guarantee of
Value and Satisfaction



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"B.V.D." Underwear developed an entirely new principle which completely revolutionized summer underwear. The foundations of the world-wide popularity of "B.V.D." Underwear are value and satisfaction.

The "B.V.D." ideal of service is expressed in the durable fabric, made in our cotton mills, and in every successive stage of manufacture—the result: proper-fitting, comfort-giving, long-wearing Underwear—"B.V.D."

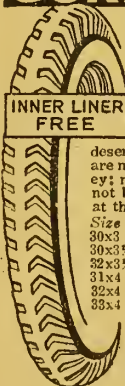
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"B.V.D." Sleeveless Closed Crotch
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\$1.50 the suit, Youth's \$1.15 the suit.

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Drawers, 90c the garment.

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not believe it possible to get good tires
at this low price."

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32x3½	7.50	35x4½	11.00
31x4	8.50	36x4½	11.50
32x4	9.75	38x5	12.25
33x4	9.00	38x5½	12.75

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money, pay only \$2.79 on arrival. We pay delivery
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hat for less than \$5.00. Save money by writing today
sure before this astounding offer is withdrawn. Just
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June 8—July 23—September 7—Susquehanna (159)

June 15—July 28—September 14—October 20—Potomac (159)

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From New York

June 30—August 13—September 24—Pocahontas (159)

June 8—July 20, August 31, October 12—Princess Matolka (159)

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From New York

June 22—July 23—August 24—September 28—America (159)

July 30—August 27—September 24—George Washington (159)

SOUTH AMERICA

Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires

From New York

June 8—Aeolus (91)

FAR EAST

Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong

From San Francisco,

May 28—Golden State (105)

July 23—Empire State (105)

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila

From Seattle

June 18—August 27—Wenatchee (106)

July 9—Silver State (106)

July 30—Keystone State (106)

HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, EAST INDIA,

Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta

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June 11—Wolverine State (105)

July 14—Granite State (105)

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On Congress's Christmas Tree

READING a list of the ten thousand bills and resolutions introduced in Congress since the special session began would stir anyone with imagination into picturing Uncle Sam in a legislative straight-jacket—unless the reader were informed of the fact that only one bill in a hundred introduced ever becomes a law.

It is altogether natural that some of these thousands of measures which will never pass (and most of which are not designed to pass) should be designed for the special attention of ex-service men.

The most numerous of all the bills of ex-service interest are the three thousand so-called "cannon bills," none of which Congress has any more idea of passing than it has of eliminating government free seeds. Here are the way these cannon bills appear in the index of the *Congressional Record*:

DOVER, DEL., donate captured cannon to town of (see bill H. R. 3143).

DOVER, ME., donate captured cannon to town of (see bill H. R. 953).

DOVER, N. J., donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 786).

All of these cannon bills were introduced long after an agreement had been reached to pass an omnibus bill authorizing the Secretary of War to distribute the guns brought back by the A. E. F. by States according to population.

Next to cannon, Congress, in the matter of legislation that is never to be passed, is most generous with bonuses. It is a rare day when there is not at least one bonus bill introduced. Then away it goes with all its multitudinous predecessors into a big drawer in the offices of the Ways and Means Committee of the House or the Finance Committee of the Senate. That is the last the Congressman introducing it hears of it, but not the last the ex-service men in his district hear of it, not by any manner of means. Last session nearly one hundred bonus bills were introduced.

Much of the ex-service legislation that goes to the pigeon-hole forever has to do with pensions and gratuities of all sorts. Representative Begg of Ohio has, for example, proposed a bill to give \$100 each to all Medal of Honor men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. Senator Elkins of West Virginia wants the veterans of all of the nation's wars put under one and the same system of pensions. A half dozen others have introduced pension bills for the veterans of the World War. Representative Kline and Senator Calder of New York are joint patrons of a bill to turn over all "abandoned or forfeited tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes" to disabled veterans in hospitals. Senator Trammell of Florida wants government scholarships for ex-service men in each State. Representative Strong of Kansas proposes to exempt the incomes under \$5,000 of all ex-service men from the income tax. Representative Mason of Illinois has a bill to return all court-martial fines adjudged for misdemeanors during the World War to the ex-service men who paid them.

There are bills without number on almost every conceivable subject of interest to ex-service people. There are, for instance, 14 different land-for-veterans proposals. At least 17 Congressmen and senators would do something for the aliens who served during the war or against those who cancelled their first papers to evade service. At least 15 amendments to the War Risk Insurance Act have been suggested and about the same number to the Vocational Training Act. There are bills to give veterans unqualified civil service preference; to loan tents, cots and blankets to veteran organizations; to protect the names and insignia of veteran organizations, to exempt from taxation admission fees to soldier benefits, to name public parks after Château-Thierry and Belleau Wood, to erect monuments to everybody from General Pershing to an army nurse—and, finally, to call the war at an end.

Send No Money



Snap this bargain up right now before it is too late. Only limited quantity. Amazing underwear bargain. Greatest ever made.

3 UNION SUITS for \$2.28

DELIVERED FREE

Send postcard or letter today—this very minute, for these three athletic style, white dimity check summer union suits, cut full, well made, wear splendid.

Send No Money—pay only \$2.28 C.O.D. on arrival, no more; We pay delivery charges, another big saving.

WE GUARANTEE TO REFUND YOUR MONEY if you can match these three wonderful summer union suits for \$4.50. Order this amazing bargain this minute before it is too late. Just give name, address and breast measure.

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Our new Catalog, fully illustrated, free upon request. Agents wanted in each Locality. Sterling \$2.50. 10K Gold \$7.50. 14K Gold \$10.00.

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Farm Overlooking River;
\$300 Secures 40 Acres With
Cow, Flock poultry, hogs, vehicles, harnesses, tools, etc.; thrown in; on good road, close R.R., advantages, convenient city markets; 30 acres rich loamy tillage, stream watered pasture, lots wood; 25 bbls apples, 80 baskets peaches last year; pears, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries; new 2-story house, delightful shade, magnificent view nearby river; recently built 6-cow barn, 200-bird poultry house, tool house, work shop, etc. Aged owner retiring sacrifices \$900, only \$300 down, easy terms. Details page 51. Illustrated Catalog 1100. Bargains, FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 P. B., Nassau Street, New York City.



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NATIONAL SERVICE DIVISION

In these columns the National Service Division, American Legion, 1723 I st., N.W., Washington, D. C., supplies information concerning compensation, insurance, hospitalization, vocational training, disposition of soldiers' bodies, Liberty bonds, Victory medals, back pay, allotments, travel pay, retainer pay, discharge bonus, state bonus and legislation, civil service, land, probation and parole. Perusal of these columns from week to week will obviate the necessity for many direct inquiries. It is not the aim of the National Service Division to usurp the duties of the governmental bureaus in routine matters and inquiries, but to be of special service where there has been delay in adjustment of individual difficulties. All definite inquiries, claims, etc., should first be referred to the government department under whose jurisdiction they fall. The National Service Division, cooperating with posts and departments, will endeavor to maintain contact between the ex-service man and the Government.

Citizens' Training Camp

The Government will maintain Citizens' Training Camps this summer in all parts of the country lasting for 30 days and open to young men over 16. There will be no expense to the individuals. These camps are for civilians and not for officers or members of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Citizens' Military Training Camps are conducted by the War Department with the object of bringing together young men of high type from all sections of the country on a basis of equality under the most favorable conditions of out-door life. A sense of citizenship, patriotism and Americanism will be stimulated and promoted.

There are three courses of instruction, known as the red, white and blue courses. The red course is designed to provide basic training. The white course provides training for those wishing to become non-commissioned officers in the reserve, and the blue course will train men to become reserve officers. The camps will be held on the schedule presented below.

Practically, these courses will return to the original "Plattsburg idea." The spirit of upstanding American manhood will be strongly emphasized during the training period. Close attention to a high plane of discipline and morale will be given by the instructing officers.

Outdoor life and physical training under the direction of experts will be outstanding features of the red course camps. The qualifications are simple. The age limits are 16 to 35. Applicants for the red course must only have "average general intelligence" and be of "good moral character." No educational qualifications are necessary. A certificate from a qualified physician is required that the candidate's health and strength are adequate for the course of training and another one from a responsible person testifying to his good moral character. The red course will give simple training which will include the duties of a private in the school of a soldier; squad and company; small arms firing practice; guard duty; military courtesy; camping and marching; individual cooking; care of equipment; personal hygiene; physical development; discipline and morale.

Normally, five hours a day will be devoted to practical military instruction. This will be exclusive of the time devoted to physical training and the usual military

ceremonies, and one hour each day for gallery and range small arms practice. There will be no drills or instruction on Saturday afternoon or Sunday. Much attention will be given in the afternoons to organized athletics. Men are urged to bring athletic uniforms and equipment, also musical instruments.

The camps will be run by the War Department with specially selected officers, both Regular and Reserve. At each of the camps there will be post exchange facilities, efficient mail service, moving pictures, an army band, musical entertainments by the men attending the camps and athletic competitions. Provision will be made at the recreation centers for the entertainment of guests.

All expenses will be paid. Candidates authorized to attend the camps will be furnished at the expense of the United States with uniforms, equipment, subsistence, transportation with subsistence to and from the camp, medical attendance and supplies, and laundry service.

If information cannot be obtained at your own Legion Post, write to the Headquarters of the Corps Area where you live.

French Medals for Americans

THE French Government has authorized the issue of a French commemorative medal to certain Americans who served with the French forces during the World War. Those entitled to receive the medal, according to the French Minister of War, are:

1. All American citizens who served as members of the French Army or Navy during the World War, not including officers and men of the United States forces who served with French military or naval units.

2. All American citizens who between August 2, 1914, and November 11, 1918, served as nurses, physicians, pharmacists or administrators in French sanitary units, with the French Armies in the field or with the French Armies in the zone of the interior.

3. All American citizens who between the above mentioned dates served as much as six months with the French Armies in the field as members of the following organizations:

- Miscellaneous organizations, such as Foyers du Soldat, cantines de gare, etc.
- Knights of Columbus
- American Red Cross
- Motor Sanitary Sections (American Red Cross)

4. All American women employed as much as six months between the dates specified as motor drivers, operators and secretaries in the regular organizations of the French Armies.

Applicants for the French commemorative medal should apply to the office of the French Military Attaché, 1501 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. They should state in their applications the record of their service and furnish the originals or certified copies of all papers substantiating their service, such as livret militaire, extrait de citation, titre de pension, carnet de notes, certificat and ordre de service.

WHERE AND WHEN CITIZENS' CAMPS WILL BE HELD

	Headquarters.	Camp.	Date.
First Corps Area	Boston, Mass.	Devens.	August 1.
Second "	Governors Island, N. Y.	Plattsburg Bks.	August 7.
Third "	Ft. Howard, Md.	Camp Meade.	August 1.
Fourth "	Ft. McPherson, Ga.	Camp Jackson, S. C.	August 18.
Fifth "	Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	Camp Knox	July 21.
Sixth "	Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	Camp Grant, Ill.	July 21.
Seventh "	Ft. Crook, Nebr.	Camp Pike, Ark.	August 1.
		Fort Snelling, Minn.	August 1.
		Camp Travis, Tex.	July 15.
Eighth "	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	Fort Logan, Colo.	August 1.
		Camp Lewis, Wash.	July 6.
Ninth "	San Francisco, Cal.	Presidio of San Francisco.	July 6.

OVER THERE

once again. Back on the Battlefields; back on the roads over which you hiked as doughboys; back in the pretty little French towns and estaminets; back to the spots where some of the biggest events in your lives transpired. Sounds like a *bon voyage*, doesn't it? It will be. Every detail for a tour of the battlefields of Belgium and France has been arranged for ex-service men and their relatives and friends by the American Express Travel Department. The itinerary includes all the important sectors in which American Divisions fought.

41 Days—Price \$565

including all expenses save personal items. The party sails from New York on July 12 on the Cunard liner "Albania." The accommodations are limited, and, therefore, your early application will be appreciated. For further details apply to

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65 Broadway, New York
29 Luckie Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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We Guarantee to refund your money immediately if you can match these shirts for less than \$6.50. Don't pay high retail prices. Order yours today sure, before it is too late. Delivery charges paid—another big saving. Send no money, all three shirts \$3.59 C. O. D. Give neck size.

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Enjoy your 1921 "Ranger" at once. Earn money for the small monthly payments on Our Easy Payment Plan. Parents often advance first small payment to help their boys along. **FACTORY TO RIDER** wholesale prices. Three big model factories. 44 Styles, colors and sizes in our famous Ranger line. **DELIVERED FREE**, express prepaid. **FOR 30 DAYS TRIAL**. Select bicycle and terms that suit—cash or easy payments.

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Just West of the Waldorf-Astoria

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Catalogue displays that YOU
can fire, \$50.00 up to \$200.

Specially arranged programs with men
to handle and fire, \$300.00 up.

*Last year, we furnished over 150
American Legion Posts with fire-
works for their various celebrations.*

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We will pay \$1.00 apiece for good, clear snap shots of
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SUBJECTS DESIRED:

Sinkings and Disasters	Operations of Admiral Rod-
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Convoys	Admiral Rodger's Divisions
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Mine Sweeping	Submarine Chasers
Naval Training Stations	Otranto Barrage
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Must be action pictures. Each should be accom-
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from getting prospects to closing sales. Can be
easily mastered in spare time. Previous automobile
experience unnecessary. Complete course, 20 handy-
size books, \$12.50. Write today.

THE LESLIE-DONALD COMPANY

Department 8
15 WEST 37th ST., NEW YORK

Peacetime Profits in the Blue Sky

(Continued from page 8)

devised. Each of these great ships can carry from fifty to one hundred passengers and can maintain an average speed of from fifty to eighty miles an hour. One has even been built with a cruising ability of 17,000 miles, or enough to go completely around the world in the latitude of New York. An air terminal or air port for these great ships would cost about \$10,000,000. Compare this to the cost of the terminals of New York for the ocean liners, or the railway stations already mentioned!

For about \$25,000,000 a regular airship service, with its terminals, can be established between New York and Chicago, and can be extended to San Francisco for the same amount. On the basis of rates charged on railroads at the present time, these airship services, after their operations has been started and a big percentage of overhead has been figured off, can make a splendid profit on their capital. In Germany commercial airships have carried more than 200,000 passengers without mishap. No such record exists in any other means of transportation, whether on the water, by railroad, by automobile or by animal transport.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to us to stimulate the development of commercial aeronautics. Our air force will be the first line of defense in the next war. Money and effort applied by us to the development of commercial aviation, if carried out in a sensible way, will go to build up aerial enterprise that is a distinct asset to our national defense as well as powerful aid in the development of our economic power as a nation.

Today, commercial aviation is not being helped in any way by our Government, whereas the other great nations of the world are paying the greatest attention to its possibilities.

Making a Bum out of the Soldier

(Continued from page 9)

about twenty-five years. But life in our time moves so much more swiftly that the soldier may be expected to charge to the center of the stage much sooner than that. It will not take so long for the events of 1917 to assume the color and romance of memory.

Suddenly, some producer will ring up his curtain on a play that goes way back to the quaint old days when one Woodrow Wilson was President of the United States and a Hohenzollern ruled in Germany. The dialogue will make reference to forgotten places like Camp Dix and Camp Lewis and will crackle with strange old slang about "sitting on the world" and "S.O.L." The youngster in the next seat will annoy and astonish you by asking foolish questions like: "Dad, what was jazz?" or "Say, did people really wear funny clothes like that when you were young?" This will give you a rheumatic feeling in the joints, but your thinning blood will tingle when the leader of the orchestra, blowing the dust from some old music, lifts his baton and summons out of the past the strains of a piece called "Over There."

2 for \$3.89 SILK FINISH PONGEE

An amazing offer. 2 beautiful extra finely woven Silk finished Pongee Shirts for only \$3.89 for both. Guaranteed worth \$3 each. Attached buttoned-down collar. 6 Button coat-front. Newest style 2 button soft cuff. Double stitched; full cut; double yoke and collar; convenient pocket. Not a mall order shirt but the kind sold in high class shops only. **SEND NO MONEY**—Just your name and address. Pay postman only \$3.89 plus postage for the 2 shirts. Examine them. Compare them. If not worth \$3 for EACH shirt, your money back at once. Light tan only. Collar sizes, 14 to 17 in.

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21 Jewels

\$5.00 a month

The 21-Jewel Burlington is sold to you at a very low price and on the very special terms (after free examination) of only \$5.00 a month—no interest. You are under no obligation to buy. Send for full information. A letter or post card will do.

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Are you sure that your Post Adjutant has forwarded your latest address to the Weekly?

The Post Office Department is notifying us daily that hundreds of copies of the magazine are undeliverable because of incorrect address.

When you paid your dues for 1921, did you give your adjutant your latest address? Addresses reaching us on post lists in hundreds of cases are different than 1920 addresses.

We believe that many posts have sent in old addresses taken from post records. If you are not receiving your Weekly and are in good standing please write the circulation department, giving your present address, and all of your former addresses, as well as your post number.

AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY
627 West 43rd Street, New York City

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

In our issue of May 6, was "Buddy in the Barrel" ready for inspection—
And we told you how your coupons and letters had helped outfit him. Here's a P.S. to that story—
At that time, you remember, he was shy on shoes—gloves—socks and under-
wear.

And we ran a "Requisition Coupon" which we asked you to fill out and send in to help us convince a few manufacturers of those essential articles that "Buddy in the Barrel" and his more than three-quarters of a million comrades needed to be told about these products—

It worked—at least in one case.

From what we were able to show them, The B. V. D. Company, who start their advertising campaign in this issue, say:

"We have before us your correspondence and the coupons which your readers took the trouble to clip and mail in. We are instructing our advertising agents to send you an order. We wish to congratulate you on the success of your very intelligent efforts. Yours truly, The B. V. D. Company."

So Buddy has his "B.V.D.'s" with the famous Red Woven "B. V. D." Label.

A pretty good demonstration of the power of the coupon—
— isn't it? A few hundred did this—

Picture to yourself what a few thousand every week will accomplish—

There isn't an advertiser in the country that can stand out against this kind of proof of your loyalty and support—

If you'll only give it to us in sufficient volume to make it impressive and effective.

Again we'll quote what Comrade S—L— of Philadelphia, says:

"Your coupon idea is fine. It surely will bring advertisers into line with us if you get enough of them. Why not have the Post Adjutant in each post, or some other designated man, act as your coupon collector. He could ask at each meeting that the members turn their filled out coupons in to him and bring the matter up at each meeting—until every member got into the habit of filling in the coupon every week and turning them in. In this way you could get a concentrated effort and greatly increased volume."

Now to clean up this job, send us this week enough coupons so that we can fit Buddy out with socks and shoes.

Let's see how many each Post Adjutant can collect from his Post.

Next Week—A. W. O. L.—An Advertiser

To the Advertising Manager, 627 West 43d Street, New York City.
I want Buddy to wear

Because.....socks.....shoes

Because.....Give reason

Name.....

Address.....

Post.....

I am a dealer and would like to see the following manufacturer advertise with us.....

Because.....Give name

Because.....

Because.....

Because.....

Because.....

Because.....

Because.....

Because.....

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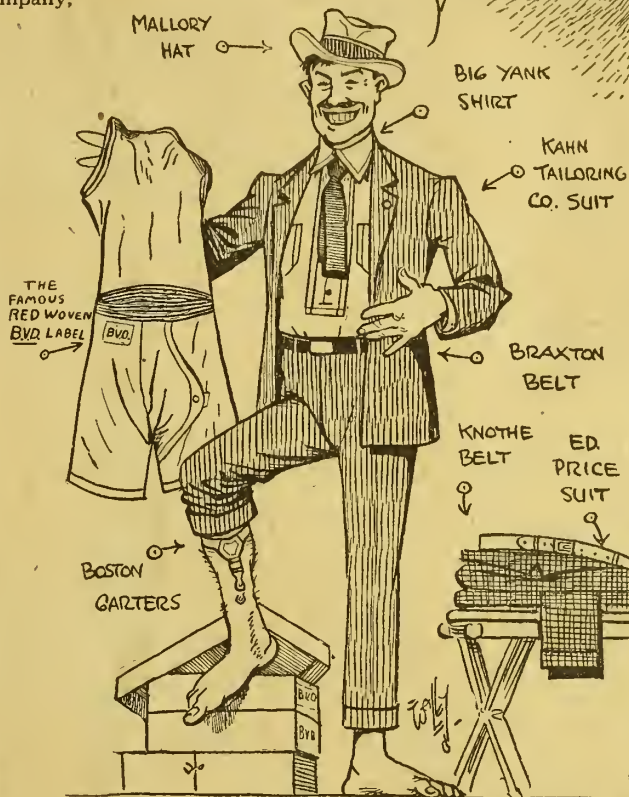
Because.....

Because.....

Because.....

Because.....

NOW I NEED ONLY SHOES
AND SOCKS TO HAVE ALMOST
A COMPLETE OUTFIT!



Our Directory

These Advertisers support us—Let's reciprocate. And tell our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. Or tell the same thing to

AUTO ACCESSORIES
VV The Electric Storage Battery Co..... 20
Long-Mileage Tire & Rubber Co.....
Motorist Co.....
Superior Tire Co..... 19

AUTO TRUCKS
VVV The Autocar Company..... 4

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS
V American Publishing Co.....
P. F. Collier & Son Co.....
V Eames-Luckett Corp.....
V Independent Corporation.....
Little Leather Library Corp..... Back Cover
Nelson Doubleday, Inc.....

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
American Products Co.....
VV Comer Mfg. Co. (The)..... 3
Hydro-United Tire Co.....
V Long Eakins Co.....
V Mellinger Tire & Rubber Co..... 22
V Alhert Mills.....
V Standard Food and Fur Association.....
V Strout Farm Agency..... 20
Todd Photograph.....
The J. R. Watkins Co.....

FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION
The Peters Cartridge Co.....
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co.....

FOOD PRODUCTS
V The Genesee Pure Food Co..... Inside Front Cover

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS
VV Hartman Furniture & Carpet Co..... 4

INSIGNIA, MEMORIALS AND ORNAMENTS
Flour City Ornamental Iron Co..... 20
VV C. K. Grouse Co..... 30

JEWELRY
Burlington Watch Co..... 22

"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the value of our magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the WEEKLY—we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

Redding & Co..... 18
VV L. W. Sweet, Inc.....

MEN'S WEAR
The B. V. D. Company..... 19
Bernard-Hewitt & Co..... 19, 20, 21
F. V. Frankel..... 22

VV George Frost Co.....
Kahn Tailoring Co.....
Knothe Bros. Co..... 18

VV Lockhart Spiral Puttees, Inc.....
The Perkins-Campbell Co.....
Pol & Treadwell, Inc..... 22

Reliance Mfg. Co.....
J. C. Schotter Co..... 18
VV U. S. National Munson Army Shoe Co., Inc.....

MISCELLANEOUS
American Express Travel Dept..... 21
VV H. Clay Glover Co., Inc..... 20

Economy Educator Service.....
The Leslie-Donald Co..... 22
The Union Trust Co..... 20

U. S. Shipping Board.....

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Buescher Band Instrument Co.....
C. G. Conn, Ltd..... 18
Lyons & Healy.....

PATENT ATTORNEYS
VV Lacey & Lacey..... 20

PHOTOGRAPHS
Pictorial Bureau..... 22
Schutz..... 18
War Pictures Co.....

of Advertisers

them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad. in the salesman or dealer from whom you buy their products.

SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION

VV Benjamin N. Bogue.....
V Chicago Engineering Works..... 18
Cleveland Automobile School..... 18

VV Franklin Institute.....
V Alexander Hamilton Institute.....
V International Accountants Society.....
V International Correspondence Schools..... 16

V La Salle Extension University.....
Patterson Civil Service School..... 21

N. Y. Institute of Photography.....
VV William Chandler Peak..... 19

VV Marcus Lucius Quinn Conservatory of Music.....
V Standard Business Training Institute.....
VV Sweeney School of Auto-Tractor-Aviation.....

V F. W. Tamblin.....

SMOKERS' NEEDS
V The American Tobacco Co., Inc.....
Fatima Cigarettes.....
VV General Cigar Co., Inc.....
Murad Cigarettes.....

SOFT DRINKS
The Coca-Cola Company.....

SPORTS AND RECREATION
Byrnes-Weigand Fireworks Co..... 22
Ed. Hahn.....
Harley-Davidson Motor Co..... 15

V Mead Cycle Co..... 21
Alhert Pick & Co.....

STATIONERY
VV Eaton, Crane & Pike Co.....

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH
American Telephone & Telegraph Co..... 17

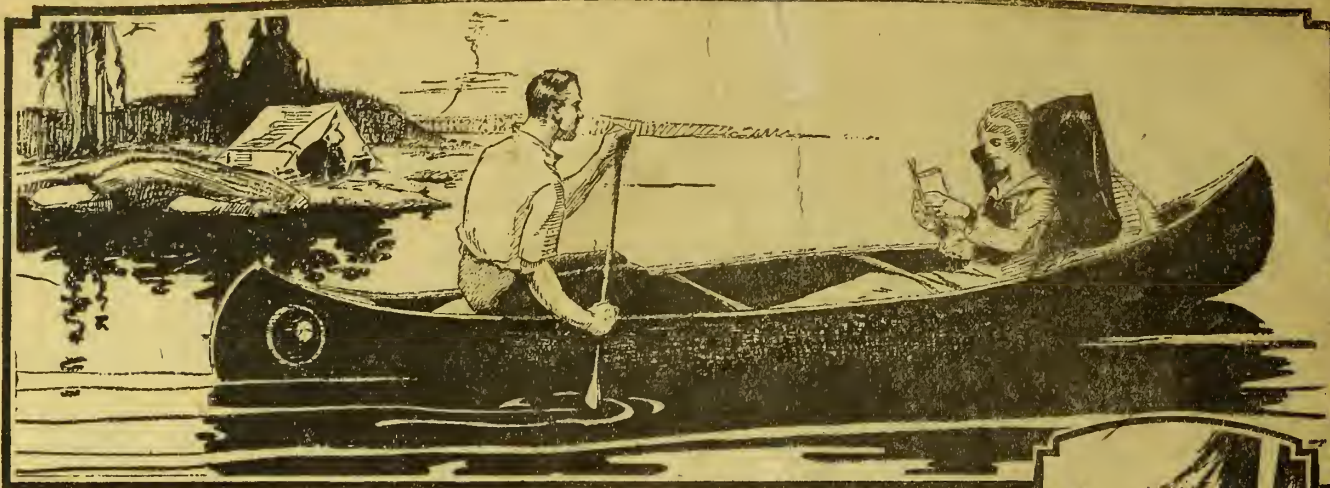
TOILET NECESSITIES
V Allen's Foot Ease.....
V Simmons Hardware Co.....

TYPEWRITERS
V Smith Typewriter Sales Co.....
Typewriter Emporium.....

V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. VV THE TWO STRIPES ARE GROWING IN NUMBER, AND THE VVV THREE STRIPES ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR.

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," issue of February 6, 1920. Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.



BUDDY—Don't Let Time Hang Heavy on Your Hands This Summer

You know what it means to be lonesome—you know how over there you read books and newspapers to pieces. And this summer while you're away or while you're alone *anywhere* you will again wish you had something **REAL** to read.

Buddy, make this Little Leather Library kit a part of your personal outfit. It costs a trifle, weighs a trifle, lasts a lifetime, and contains the thirty greatest Masterpieces of Literature, each volume complete. And it's the finest gift you ever saw for "the" girl to take away on *her* vacation.

30 World's Greatest Masterpieces—All for Only \$2.98
Over 3,000 Pages—Bound in Limp Redcroft—Total Weight Only 3 Pounds

THIS means precisely what it says. You don't merely get ONE of these great works for \$2.98, but the **WHOLE THIRTY**—and there are no further payments. They are of pocket-size, so that they can be carried conveniently anywhere. Sensationally low though the price is, these books are excellently printed on the same quality of paper used in books that retail for \$1.75 or \$2, and they are bound not in cheap board, or paper, or cloth, *but actually in Limp Redcroft*, which will outlast sheepskin or calf leather from five to ten times. This unprecedented book bargain is only made possible by printing these books in editions that run almost to one million copies. Nothing like it has ever before been attempted.

TAKE THEM WITH YOU ON YOUR SUMMER TRIPS

Instead of wasting your time this summer on cheap and worthless fiction, read these immortal masterpieces. Glance over the titles. Are these not books you have always promised yourself to read or reread? Among them are the finest works of such great authors as Shakespeare, Tennyson, Wilde, Browning, Conan Doyle, Drummond, Hale, T. S. Eliot, Emerson, Coleridge, Lincoln, Kipling, Burns, Stevenson, Poe, Gilbert, Macaulay, Omar Khayyam, Olive Schreiner, Longfellow, DeMaupassant—and others. And these books are **NOT** extracts; each volume

is complete. The set is simply ideal for vacation reading—for long, wearisome hours on train or boat; for canoeing, camping and walking parties; or while browsing under the shade of a spreading tree or on the cool sands of the seashore.

SEND NO MONEY

See this set of books; judge for yourself what a wonderful thing it would be to take them with you on your vacation. Remember, the whole set weighs but three pounds. Yet there are over 3,000 pages in the thirty volumes. Mail the coupon and the set will be mailed at once. When it arrives, pay the postman only \$2.98, plus the few cents postage. If, in every respect, the set does not exceed your expectation, send it back any time within thirty days and your money will be refunded at once. Tear out the coupon now and mail it before you forget.

LITTLE LEATHER LIBRARY CORPORATION
Desk 596

354 Fourth Avenue, New York



SEND NO MONEY

LITTLE LEATHER LIBRARY CORP'N
Desk 596

354 Fourth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Please send me the 30 volumes of world's greatest masterpieces, bound in Limp Redcroft

I will pay the postman \$2.98 plus postage, but if I am not satisfied I will mail books back at your expense within 30 days and you are to refund my money at once. It is distinctly understood that there are no further payments.

Name.....

Address.....

(Outside U. S. Price \$3.50 cash with order)

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